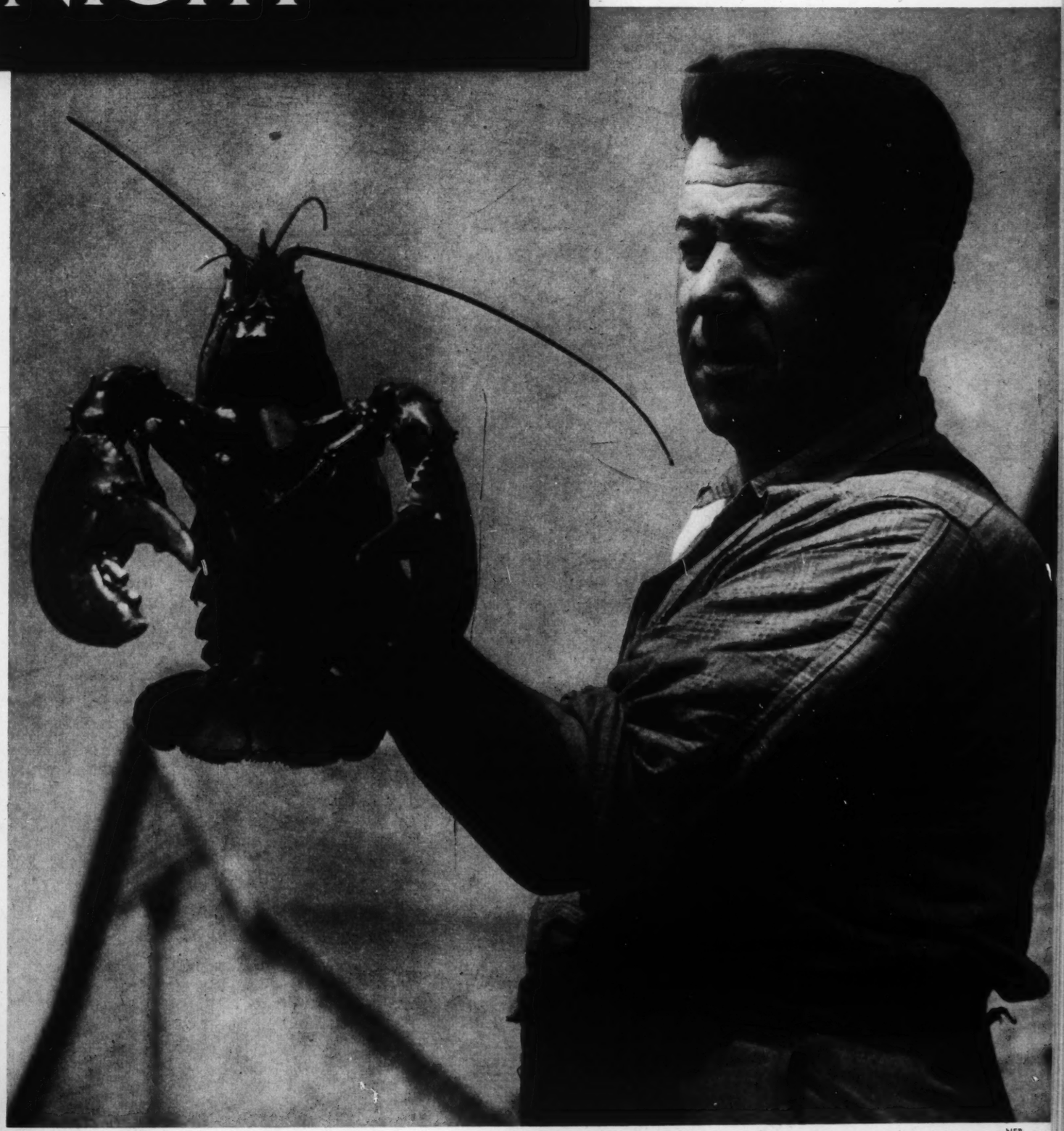
SATURDAY NIGHT

IN THIS ISSUE

PEI: A TREASURE ISLAND, TOO

Are Dollar Area Exports in Trouble?

DECEMBER 5, 1950 VOL. 66, NO. 9



—NFB

GOURMETS' SPECIAL: *Pointing with Pride and Prosperity.* *See Page 11.*

10c

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Ottawa Repertory ▪ Perfumes for Christmas

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SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887

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BEHIND THE SCENES

Cover: The formal name of the belligerent-looking fellow held by fisherman Dougal Doucette of Miminegash, PEI, is *Homarus americanus*. But because **Prince Edward Island** is the supply house for the nation's gourmets, he will be called Thermidor in the Chateau Frontenac, or Newburg in the Empress Hotel in Victoria, or broiled lobster in Montreal's famous Chez Pauzé. And the chances are also good that he will be canned lobster on the shelves of your kitchen. Through his travels, he helps to provide the enormous revenue derived by the Province from the fishing industry. In the R-months he is joined by his colleague, *Ostrea virginiça*, as top seafood money-makers. See Page 11.—*Photo by NFB.*

Highlights: Californians are encouraged to drink their own wines (Page 7) . . . The Communists' next cry will be "Britain for the British" (Page 8) . . . Canada is getting invaluable publicity through a unique export (Page 14) . . . Europe's frontiers are traced in pencil (Page 17) . . . Guide to the man buying perfume (Page 32) . . . What have restrictions done to dollar-area exports? (Page 49).

What's ahead? Next week Critic Ernest Waengler will tell which shows to see in New York, which to avoid . . . Foreign correspondents and Foreign Editor Willson Woodside will survey the international picture . . . We'll pay an illustrated tribute to the Lunds, Canadian dancers who have New York talking . . . SN's Raymond Hoadley will discuss the "Canadian Advantage in Latin America". . . Melwyn Breen reports his chat with CBC's Harry Boyle about the "Wednesday Nights" . . . *World of Women* features will be about Christmas—menus, punches, turkey carving.

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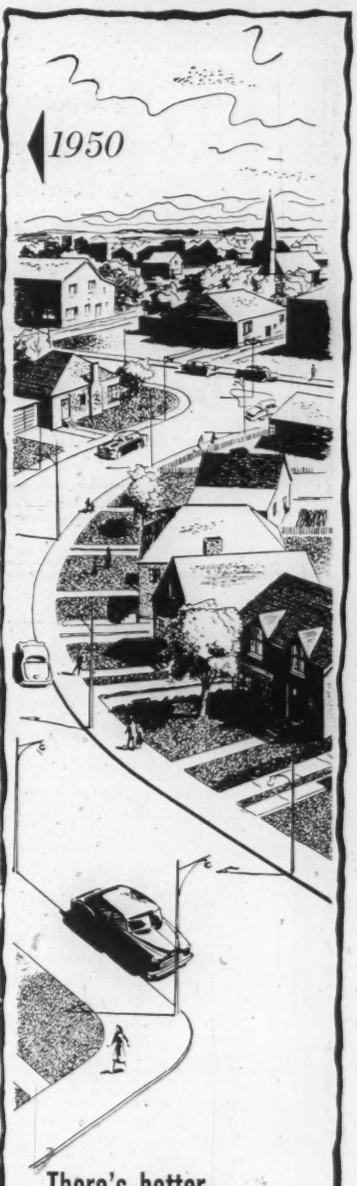

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OTTAWA VIEW

CANADA: FAR EAST

IT'S RUBBISH to say that Canadian policy towards China has changed to acceptance of the U.S. viewpoint. External Affairs Minister **Pearson,** back in Ottawa this week, made it very clear that this Government thinks the greatest danger of the present situation results from the lack of contact with Peking. Ottawa, indeed, is inclined to share the view which the U. K. representative at Lake Success, Kenneth Younger, put publicly: that Soviet Russia does not really want Mao Tse-tung's Government represented at UN. It suits Moscow better, it is thought, to be able to make propaganda out of Peking's exclusion; at the same time to keep China largely dependent on the Russians themselves for information about the rest of the world.

LESTER PEARSON —CP

U.S. representatives at Lake Success were apparently shocked and surprised to find how little support they could get for their policy on Formosa and Chinese Nationalist complaints against Russia: particularly shocked to get no support from Canada.

If Canadians are misled about what this country is doing and saying at Lake Success, it is not surprising: our reports on what happens there are coming from U.S. correspondents. The Canadian Press, which serves all the daily newspapers, has no correspondents there, neither does any daily paper except the *Montreal Star*. Only the CBC, with two correspondents, is doing what Ottawa would call a half-decent job of reporting the UN Assembly.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

PROVINCIAL Premiers, meeting with the Federal Government on December 4, will have a chance to take up the old-age pension scheme proposed last summer by the Joint Parliamentary Committee. In spite of some opposition the Cabinet decided last week to stand by the scheme. If approved, the Dominion and the provinces would share the cost of pensions of $40 a month *with* means test for people between 65 and 69. Estimated cost in 1951: $32 millions for all the provinces, and $32 for the Dominion. At age 70 the Dominion would provide the pension *without* means test. Estimated cost of that: $324 millions for 1951, rising in later years as the number of old people rises. But the pensions would not come out of general revenue. The Parliamentary Committee's idea was that individuals and employers should contribute enough to finance the extra cost of the new scheme. However that's done, it should be, they said, in some way that kept the contribution distinct from general taxes. Let the people know what they're paying for.

ARGUMENT

SUCH a pensions scheme would require a constitutional amendment, as unemployment insurance did. Therefore, all the provinces would have to agree, an address would be sent to the Parliament at Westminster. Despite all the reported progress in the Constitutional Conference, it's still thought here that it will be easier to get a specific amendment like this than to get agreement in general on an amending procedure. In the specific case, the provinces get something out of it. (*For more on the D-P Conference, see* Capital Comment.)

CIVIL SERVICE PAY

INCREASE in civil service pay is sure to fall on this year's budget. The last rise was in October, 1948, since when the cost-of-living has gone up 8 points. The Civil Service Association has been pressing the Government hard; detailed proposals are now being worked out for the Cabinet. Before Christmas there should be an announcement about the extent and distribution of the increase. But it won't get into pay packets until the new session of Parliament votes the money. The rise may be graduated. If it averages out at about 10 per cent it would cost nearly $30 millions in a full year. With retroactive effect to October, that might mean $15 millions in the current year. The increase will apply to the armed forces too.

ALL ABOUT MONEY

WHOOPING about the buoyant national revenues is a little premature. It's true that the revenue surplus for the first seven months of the fiscal year (at $363 millions) is 20 per cent above last year's. But the increased defence budget wasn't passed till September. By end of October the armed services had spent only $230 millions, and they have $670 millions to spend before March 31, if they can. They may not be able to spend it all, but they'll certainly use more in the last five months than they did in the first seven.

—Capitol Press
DOUGLAS ABBOTT

As Finance Minister **Abbott** said in his budget speech last March, our

CONTINUED ON PAGE 43

CAPITAL COMMENT

Review Rental of Tax Fields

WHATEVER else the fiscal conference delegates talk about at Ottawa, an early review of the tax agreements is inescapable. For the eight provinces which have signed agreements, expiring in 1952, the prospective terms of renewal are matters of moment. For the two provinces which have elected not to enter into agreements, a weighing of the advantages and disadvantages involved in signing or not signing such an agreement can hardly be deferred.

Even if Ontario and Quebec have no desire nor intention of taking up the national government's offer, they represent 60 per cent of the people of Canada and are powerfully affected for the better or worse by the way in which so important a national policy is working out.

The eight provinces in the agreements have "rented" their right to collect personal or corporation taxes or succession duties, in exchange for annual payments. The guaranteed minimum originally totalled about $82 million (for seven provinces) and for 1950-51 (with Newfoundland since added) will be about $109 million. (Any province may collect succession duties if it wishes, but the sum so collected is deductible from its annual compensation.)

Questions which provincial treasurers must be asking themselves include such as these: Did we make a good bargain for our province in 1947? Could we have raised as much by staying out, and meantime have retained such autonomy and flexibility of action as we surrendered by going in?

Make Comparisons

For the treasurers of the two provinces which did *not* choose to enter into tax agreements, the pertinent questions may well be: How do our current collections from these taxes compare with what we would have received annually from Ottawa as rental? What are the political gains involved in refusing to enter such an agreement with Ottawa, and are these reduced by the political losses of having our administration linked up in the taxpayers' mind with the collection of our own corporation income and succession taxes?

To take the position of the "agreement" provinces first. It will be recalled that the annual payments rise and fall with population and with the gross national product of Canada (the latter is averaged over the prior three years). Let us first take the case of Manitoba, whose population has been declining somewhat.

Manitoba's first "rental" payment in 1947 was calculated as being about $14.2 million. In 1949-50 it was $14.4 million; in 1950-51 it will be $16.0 million; in 1951-52, so steadily is the gross national product rising, it must almost of necessity rise again.

These sums replace provincial tax income which never, before the tax agreements, exceeded $8 millions.

Or take the case of Alberta, whose population has been rising. Alberta's guaranteed minimum in 1947 was just under $14 million; in 1949-50 the rent was $15.2 million; in 1950-51 it will be $16.9 million; the following year it is almost certain to be considerably higher still.

From the taxes Alberta has agreed not to levy during the life of the agreement, Alberta never received more than $4 millions.

Other tax-agreement provinces would show comparable results.

Quebec and Ontario

Not being in possession of the precise formula, I cannot calculate exactly what Ontario and Quebec would now be getting annually under the agreements. The guaranteed minimum for Quebec was $56 million and for Ontario $67 million. Since both are provinces with rising populations, I would guess they would be getting, in 1950-51, not less than $70 millions for Quebec and $80 millions for Ontario.

I am told that Ontario's position, measured solely by this yardstick of fiscal advantage, would be somewhat better within the tax agreement, and Quebec's a good deal better, than what it is outside the agreement.

However, it should be recognized that the constitution gives all provinces the right to collect direct taxation. None of them is obligated to enter into a rental agreement. If they choose to accept a somewhat tougher fiscal task in the interests of autonomy and freedom to act, they are fully within their rights. And it should be recognized also that the national government made it easier for them to stay out by two provisions: (1) a 5 per cent corporation tax levy in the agreement provinces; (2) in the personal field, an offer to allow up to 5 per cent of the federal income tax levy, as a deductible tax for provincial purposes.

by Wilfrid Eggleston

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SATURDAY NIGHT

The Front Page

Vol. 66 No. 9 Dec. 5, 1950

Grading Grievance

THE political weather will be stormy in the Prairie Provinces for some months or even years to come. The agrarian agitators are making hay while the sun shines, which in the agrarian agitating business means just after the weather has been bad.

There is this year a very large quantity of frosted wheat, some of it in areas which have not experienced that disaster for twenty years. The agitators are busy trying to convince the prairie farmer that a grievous injustice is being done him by the buyers. The idea is that frosted wheat may be full of protein (which is actually often the case) and that protein is really all that matters, so if he could only get protein grading instead of, or as an accessory to, the present grading system he would be much better off.

When the crop contains only an average quantity of frosted or otherwise damaged wheat, it is possible to get a reasonably satisfactory price even for the lower grades, because there are uses for them in moderate quantities. But the demand for them is highly inelastic, so that when the market is flooded with them they are apt to go down to very low figures, and as they cost just as much to move by freight as the best grades there is very little left for the farmer if they have to be moved out of the district.

In actual truth protein content is only one of many elements which determine the market price of different kinds of wheat, and there has never been much difference in protein content between the high grades and the low grades. The definition of the various milling grades was set with an eye solely to the baking quality of the resultant flour, and this quality deteriorates steadily as the grades go down, in spite of the fact that the protein content may be almost identical in volume. In quality, however, it is seriously damaged by frost, and any attempt to upgrade frost-damaged wheat on account of its quantity of protein would have disastrous effects on the European market, which values Canadian wheat for its exceptional baking quality.

It is hardly possible that the agitation can have any effect upon the grading system, but its political results may be interesting.

The End of the Upper?

IT WAS in 1859 that the late Mr. Pullman made the discovery that human beings could be induced to undress and re-dress themselves on shelves on both sides of a railway car, the lower of which could be made by putting seats together while the upper could be pulled down out of the ceiling, and that the disrobing operation could be concealed from public view by hanging curtains. For 90 years that has continued to be the standard North American method for going to bed on a train. It seems possible that it may not be much longer. The roomette has arrived. Time marches on. Not too swiftly—90 years is a long while for people to continue going to bed in upper berths.

The roomette is of two kinds, the duplex roomette and the non-duplex roomette. The former has been adopted by the CNR and the latter by the CPR. The former is slightly more expensive than a lower berth and the latter is the price of a single-occupancy section. The duplex saves a little more space and hence justifies a slightly lower rate; on the other hand, it requires a short course of lessons imparted by the porter to each duplex roometter the first time he or she goes roometting. But in a few years there will be nobody on the continent who has not roometted in both duplex and non-duplex types, and the porters will have nothing to do except their normal business of portering.

The essence of the duplex invention consists in the dovetailing of the upper roomettes between the lower roomettes, the result being that 24 of them can be got into each car, precisely the same number as the berths in a standard sleeper. As each roomette contains its own washroom equipment, the smoker and the ladies' room can be abolished; the drawingroom is also abolished, and this loss of revenue space is compensated for by the fact that the roomette charge is slightly above the lower berth rate. (The difference in comfort is so great that one can hardly hesitate about paying it, precisely as one does not hesitate about paying the difference between the lower and upper rates as long as there is a lower available.)

The one really tricky part of duplex technique consists in getting out the bed (sliding it out for the lower, folding it down for the upper) after one has got into one's pyjamas, and putting it back again in the morning. There is not much room for standing around in a duplex when the bed is in working position. The brilliant part of the scheme is that each roomette has not only a sliding door but also a curtain, so that the door can be opened and the occupant still remains in a state of privacy at least as great as that afforded by the old-style berth. Bulky travellers may find it necessary to open the door while operating the bed; slim ones will not. Both upper and lower roomettes have magnificent windows, daytime seating accommodation for three, room for a table, ice-water, lights all over the place, and of course air-conditioning. The only difference is the two steps to the upper and the position of the bed when out of use. The reader will have detected that we are slightly enthusiastic about the new invention.

A Lovable "Dry"

THE Rev. John Coburn is reputed to be the minister of religion who induced Mackenzie King to abstain from alcoholic beverages for the duration of the second war—an abstinence which Mr. King was rather distressed to see revealed in the public prints after it had escaped notice for several years. The story is entirely credible. In "I Kept My Powder Dry" (Ryerson, $3) the famous Methodist fighter against all forms of sin and wickedness reveals himself as a man with an extraordinary capacity for seeing into and working upon the most diversified human characters.

This is basically a book of anecdotes, mostly of the experiences of a backwoods preacher around the turn of the century and a Toronto reformer after 1908. But they are dramatized with such a

"WOODMAN, SPARE MY TREE!"

rare knowledge of human strengths and weaknesses that they carry the convincing imprint of essential, artistic truth. One is satisfied that things happened as Dr. Coburn tells them. The language in which spiritual experiences are narrated is that of the pre-Union Methodist Church, but from Dr. Coburn's pen it is perfectly natural and genuine, and the profound sympathy which shines through gives it an eloquence which is lacking in many more "literary" volumes.

But the law lost a great pleader when John Coburn elected for the cure of souls. Gladstone, who not only kept aces up his political sleeve but was sure God had put them there, had nothing on this ardent "dry." In a future volume he may tell us more of his bouts with the Demon Rum, but his fighting quality is shown in the tale of his debate with the Rev. George Washington on Church Union. Dr. Coburn merely took it for granted that the spirit of Christian fellowship which pervaded the meetings which drew up the Basis of Union must have been due to the presence of the Spirit of God, and Mr. Washington's reply that it might have been due to the devil fell so flat that "On the whole circuit there was but one ballot cast against Union."

How They Brought the Good News

SINCE childhood we could never read Robert Browning's "How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix" without believing that this must have been a desperately important ride bringing news of one of the great battles of history. Even now we find it hard to believe that there was no battle and no ride. This parallel occurred to us when we heard of the mysterious map issued by U.S. military authorities showing the scope of their new "North-East Command." Like Browning's poem a military map seems to carry proof of its own authenticity. And the danger of this one is that many uninformed people may find it impossible to believe that there is no authority, no substance and — most important — no troops to support this immense geographical command. The only U.S. forces in this huge area are in the four camps in Newfoundland which we know all about. The new "North-East Command" is the old Newfoundland Base Command, and no more.

The Canadian Government was bound to protest to Washington when this fantastic map was published. It was right, we think, to take the attitude that military planners may draw as many maps as they like provided they are not published; and we hope the protest was presented without too serious a face. But protest there had to be. Senior U.S. officials are well aware of the harm this silly nonsense can do in friendly countries, but underlings are quite capable of supposing that Canada would be pleased to think of so much territory being under the benevolent protection of imaginary U.S. forces.

The "NE Command" map started with the Chicago *Tribune*; it will no doubt end in the Toronto *Tribune*. We care for neither. Let us leave them all in Browning's hands, madly galloping through the night with their imaginary news of a battle that never happened.

Canada and the UN

THE current assembly of the United Nations is undoubtedly the most fateful UN meeting since the end of the war. The clash between the Americans and the Chinese has brought us nearer to general war than we have ever been since 1945. Canadian criticism of U.S. policy has rarely been as basic as it is over these Far Eastern issues. Yet Canadian readers of *Time* magazine have been offered an account of how Canadian policy towards China has swung to support of the U.S. viewpoint; and probably relatively few of them were able to recognize this for the nonsense it is.

One of the main reasons for this distressing ignorance about our own country's foreign policy is pointed out in *Ottawa View* this week. Apart from the CBC's broadcasts and one daily newspaper—it is the *Montreal Daily Star*, and all credit to it—Canadians are getting their reports of what goes on at Lake Success from American correspondents. This would be unfortunate at any time; it is disgraceful at a time when Canadian views and Canadian interests are as different as they are now from those of the United States.

In his intriguing history of the Canadian Press, Mr. M. E. Nicols, makes much of the value to Canadian newspapers of the file of the Associated Press. He also shows with examples how the AP's reports on international affairs are tailored to the needs of American, and not Canadian, readers. If ever there was a time when Canada needed a *Canadian* report on international events it is surely now. If the directors of the Canadian Press take their duties anything like as seriously as they did in the early days of the organization, they will see to it that our daily newspapers are not again dependent on American correspondents for accounts of what our representatives are doing in the United Nations.

—Jim Lynch

VICTORIA *Cross Foote is Hon., Rev. and MPP.*

PASSING SHOW

THERE is wrath in Winnipeg because somebody (probably a sports editor) has been suggesting that Winnipeggers should be known as Winnipegonians. It's an absurd idea anyhow. A Winnipegonian is a person who raises Winnipegonias.

Drunkenness, say the Communists, is a capitalist vice. Well, it's no help towards continuing to be a capitalist.

Peace Conferences have their defeats no less than war.

U.S. Secretary of State Acheson says that we are "living in a very dangerous period." The Republicans maintain that he is what makes it dangerous.

East Germans have been instructed to celebrate Stalin's birthday instead of Christmas. The Stalin day that West Germany would like to celebrate hasn't happened yet.

Home is where the take-home pay doesn't get to.

"Our society holds the individual and his freedom as an end in itself", says General Bradley to U.S. editors. And the opposing society seeks to put an end to the individual if he won't allow it to put an end to his freedom.

Political deadlock threatens at Washington, according to all the correspondents. That wouldn't be so bad except that no political deadlock at all threatens at Moscow.

In the U.S. the lowest rate of charitable giving is in the $10,000-to-$20,000 income families, who give less than 2 per cent. The rich can afford to be generous and the poor really are generous.

Pisa's tower will go on leaning for three hundred years and then fall down, say Italian scientists. We can hardly wait.

"Steer sells for $1,750" says a headline about the Royal Winter Fair. Not, we presume, what the teen-agers call a bum steer.

Lucy says North American civilization will not be complete until we have rubbers that can be taken off by pressing a button.

VC, Rev., Hon. and M.P.P.

IT IS certainly very unusual for any man to be a holder of the Victoria Cross, a Major of the Canadian army, a Minister of the Crown of the Province of Ontario, and an ordained minister of religion in good and regular standing, but without present charge. Such is the position of Major the Hon. and Rev. John Foote, MPP for Durham in the Ontario Legislature. He acquired cabinet rank on November 16, when he was sworn in to succeed the Hon. W. E. Hamilton as Minister of Reform Institutions.

Major Foote has only been two years in the Legislature, and during that time he has been chiefly concerned with rehabilitation work among alcoholics, a branch of practical social psychology which has made great strides in recent years, and to which Ontario has paid special attention. Unlike a good many pastors who have transferred to politics, he does not owe his success in the latter field to his silver tongue. A much more important factor has been his wide human sympathy.

Restrictive Covenants

THE judgment of the Supreme Court in the Ontario restrictive covenants case does not cover anything like so much ground as was hastily assumed when it was first announced. The particular covenant in question was very badly drawn in that it used a lot of terms like Jew, Negro and Caucasian which as applied to individuals have no definite meaning in science, and to which Canadian legislation, unlike that of South Africa and some of the American States, has never assigned any meaning. The court, we fancy, was glad to avail itself of this weakness and invalidate the covenant on the ground of "uncertainty," thus avoiding the necessity of deciding whether a restriction based on race is or is not "contrary to public policy."

The weakness of all racial restrictions is that they require a knowledge of the ancestry of the person involved for five or more generations back and this is often unobtainable. It is perfectly possible to be one-sixteenth Negro and fifteen-sixteenths Caucasian, or would be if anybody knew definitely what the word Caucasian means.

The Nuremberg Laws did, and presumably the present legislation of South Africa still does, assign to such a person a definite status as either a Caucasian or a Negro, but in the absence of such a legal definition common sense has to regard him as a mixture of both. No court in Canada would be likely to adopt the South African view that Negro blood involves so virulent a taint that even a one-sixteenth infusion of it overpowers the Caucasian fifteen-sixteenths; yet that is the only view that satisfies the racial restrictionists.

Somebody will eventually devise a restrictive covenant so free from uncertainty that the courts cannot upset it on that ground. Such a covenant, we suggest, might require the purchaser or tenant to make oath that he was not a member of the race or races which it was desired to exclude; there could be no uncertainty as to whether he had or had not taken the oath, and the question whether he swore truly or falsely would not be at issue. The courts would then have to decide that such a requirement was or was not contrary to public policy. It would be interesting if the particular covenant involved required the purchaser to swear that he was not of English, Scottish or French race, and we think it would be rather a nice idea if somebody drew up such a covenant just to see what would happen. If it is not contrary to public policy to exclude Negroes it is equally not contrary to public policy to exclude Englishmen.

The Burden of Leadership

THE question propounded by Bishop Renison in a *Globe and Mail* article on the tragically early and sudden death of Archbishop Kingston, "whether our democratic exuberance towards our leaders is either wise or kind," is one that must have presented itself to many observers of the kind of life to which the presiding officers of great churches are condemned in this country. It is scarcely three years since Archbishop Owen, also in the prime of life, passed away, and it may well be that the labors and strains of the overseeing of so vast a territory, the constant travel, the pressure of innumerable public appearances in new and unfamiliar settings, exact a toll of energy that few can pay.

Archbishop Kingston was for the greater part of his life a scholar rather than an administrator, and the change from a deanship at Trinity to the episcopacy was a rather violent one. But he was a great, noble and beloved figure wherever he served, and he gave himself without stint to the service of his Master.

The Late Evan Gray

THE late Mr. Evan Gray of Toronto was one of Canada's most serious and learned thinkers about the constitution and its importance as the keystone of the arch of nationhood. His death at the very moment when the whole question of the re-establishment of that constitution upon a new and purely Canadian basis is up for discussion is a most grievous loss.

He was a convinced enemy of the doctrine—which we believe to be thoroughly dangerous—that the constitution-making power in Canada lies in the hands of the elected governments of the Dominion and Provinces as they happen to be constituted at the given moment. His last writing on this subject appeared in this magazine a few weeks ago, and was an urgent and ably argued plea for a constitutional convention to be elected by the people but to have no duties in relation to anything but the drafting of the constitution. It was our hope to publish other articles from his pen on the whole problem of the constitution; but this was not to be.

Those California Wines

Well Organized Campaign by Growers and Restaurants Changing The Consumption Habits of the People of California

by B. K. Sandwell

ONE of the pleasures of eating in a public restaurant in San Francisco is that you are permitted and even encouraged to have a bottle of wine with your meal, and it does not have to be imported champagne and need not cost you more than two dollars for a large bottle, which will perceptibly increase the conviviality of a party of four people. The California restaurants have discovered that it is worth their while, and good for their State, to serve California wines to people who want them.

—Don McKague
B. K. SANDWELL

I was in California for a week during the pre-election period, a couple of months ago, and was able to make comparisons with the same season two years earlier, when Mr. Truman was preparing his little surprise for Mr. Dewey. Two years ago the campaign for popularizing the California light wines had only just begun. Today it is going full swing and is showing very obvious results.

Californians have always been interested in what they eat and drink, and San Francisco is one of the great *bon vivant* towns of the world, ranking with New Orleans at the top of list for the continent of North America. It was not by any accident that Yousuf Karsh's great friend and brother Armenian, Mardikian, selected San Francisco as the site for his famous Omar Khayyam restaurant—which by the way never opens until well on in the afternoon. But until recently Californians shared the illusion, common all over this continent, that the only wines fit to drink were those which importers were accustomed to bring from Western Europe, and that even these were a "sissy" drink compared with the he-man liquors of native concoction out of which the cocktail and the highball are compounded.

But California, which has always had a lot of scenery and climate much like those of Italy, now has a large Italian population and grows a vast crop of grapes which make excellent wines. (They may, for aught I know, be a bit intolerant of transportation, as are many of the good wines of Italy, Portugal, Spain and even France, but that obviously does not impair their potability in San Francisco.) And the wine growers of California a few years ago determined on a vigorous and consistent and long-ranging campaign to promote two related objectives—the improvement of California wines, and the popularization of them among people largely accustomed to thinking of "a drink" as either spirituous liquor or an expensive European wine.

Advertising Is Essential

This campaign, let me point out at once, would have been completely impossible if the advertising of alcoholic beverages had been prohibited in California as it is in Ontario and other Canadian Provinces. There are many different vineyards in California, and the product of each differs slightly or greatly from that of its neighbors. If the grower is not permitted to familiarize his potential customers with the name of his vineyard, by some more effective means than a sign over its entry and a label on the bottles, he is helpless. To spend money on improving the product, without being able to announce the improvement, would mean that for years he would be turning out a more costly product without the public learning that it was a better product—and in those circumstances there is little inducement to improvement.

(In Ontario the spirituous liquor producers are not so greatly handicapped by the prohibition of advertising as the wine growers, because they do not produce for the Ontario market alone, and Ontario is of course flooded with the publications of other Provinces and other countries in which most of the spirituous beverages offered for sale in the Province are advertised with the utmost vigor and persistency.)

As a result of this California campaign, which includes the celebration of a California Wine Week in the autumn of every year, Californians have become widely aware of the fact that their native vineyard product is a very pleasant, satisfying and healthy beverage, and they are rapidly acquiring the habit of consuming it in moderate quantities with their meals—which is of course by far the most suitable manner in which alcohol can be consumed. Every licensed restaurant in the State lists California wines among its beverages, and not in a shamefaced manner so as to suggest that only tightwads or ignoramuses could possibly want them, but with every indication of recommending them to the attention of the connoisseur. They are usually served in excellent condition and with the proper glasses and suitable ceremony, though in one quite good hotel I was a little surprised to have a white wine poured over crushed ice instead of being chilled in a bucket. The railways make a special effort to bring these wines to the attention of travellers, who if they come from Kansas, Mississippi or Ontario can reasonably be assumed to know little or nothing about them.

Tomorrow's Meal

("If a husband wants a better dinner tomorrow it's his duty to praise today's whether it deserves it or not."—Judge Hawley S. Mott, as reported in the Toronto *Star*.)

DO YOU *tell your wife she doesn't know a*
cutlet from a stew
And upbraid her that she cannot cook or
bake?
Do you make a face while downing her con-
coctions? If you do,
You are definitely making a mistake.
Oh, it may be true the kitchen
Is a room your wife's a witch in,
And most gastric ulcers take some years to
heal,—
Though it causes spasms inner,
You must praise the daily dinner
If tomorrow you expect a better meal.

I shall heed the call to table by not wrinkling
up my nose;
I shall scream, "Delicious!" even when it's
not;
I am ready with encomiums both metrical and
prose;
I shall play the game according to Judge
Mott.
But, your worship, tell me truly
What is grieving me unduly:
What's the use of all my counterfeited zeal
When I laud the daily plateful
(Though particularly hateful)
If I never live to see tomorrow's meal?

J. E. P.

"Peace Movement" Now Uncovered

Officially Identified with Both Open and Subversive Communism
Next Move Local Committees for Sabotage—Canada on List

by William Bourne

DURING the last twelve months, the "World Peace Movement," now holding its second "World Peace Congress" in Warsaw, after the Sheffield fiasco, has undergone two important developments.

First, from being a somewhat tentative sideline of Communist propaganda, it has, in accordance with a Cominform directive published by the *Cominform Journal* on November 29, 1949, "become the pivot of the entire activity of the Communist Parties and Democratic organizations."

Secondly, in addition to being the chief vehicle of Communist mass propaganda, it has become the cover organization for direct action, sabotage, and subversion in the non-Communist countries.

The germ cell of the WPM can be seen in a sentence of the declaration of the founding Committee of the Cominform of September, 1947, where it was stated that the world was divided into two camps, one imperialist and anti-democratic and the other anti-imperialist and democratic. The former was aggressive and desired to unleash a war, but "sufficient forces could be rallied to the cause of peace to prevent war."

The Build-Up

The theme was taken up by the "Congress of Intellectuals for Peace" at Wroclaw (Breslau) in August, 1948, which set up "National Peace Committees of Intellectuals" and an International Liaison Committee. This International Liaison Committee and the Women's International Democratic Federation, another Communist-controlled body, called a "Peace Congress" in Paris in May, 1949, which resulted in the setting-up of a World Committee of Partisans of Peace, later re-named World Peace Committee.

The World Peace Committee is directed by a Permanent Bureau of 12 persons, of whom seven are known and prominent Communists, and four politicians who have consistently taken a Communist line over several years. Its President is M. Joliot-Curie.

The Committee itself, which only assembles for plenary sessions from time to time, consists of 138 persons, of whom 58 are known Communists, 30 representatives of Russia and her satellites, and 36 long-established Communist sympathizers. This leaves 14 members of undefined political affiliations.

Both through the Permanent Bureau and through the Plenary Committee, the World Peace Committee is intimately linked—by identity of leading personnel—with a number of other Communist-controlled international organizations, in particular:

The World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), The World Federation of Democratic Youths, The International Union of Students, The Women's International Democratic Federation, The World Federation of Democratic Lawyers, The International Organization of Journalists, The World Federation of Scientific Workers.

Subordinate to the World Peace Committee are national Peace Committees, whose exact membership is not a matter of public knowledge. The British National Peace Committee is headed by Mr. J. G. Crowther, who persistently denies being a Communist. Active in it are Professor J. D. Bernal, Mr. John Platts-Mills, Mr. D. N. Pritt, KC, and the Dean of Canterbury (Dr. Hewlett Johnson).

A new development is the setting up of "Peace Committees at places of work" about which more later.

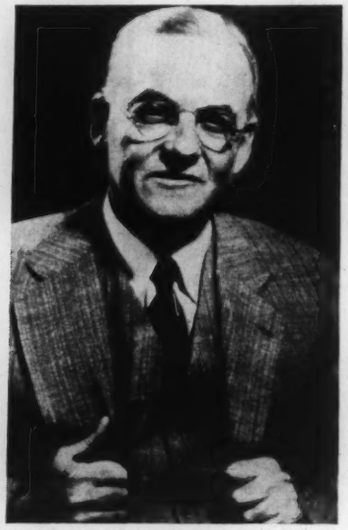
The time from September, 1947, to April, 1949, may be regarded as the time of incubation, the summer 1949 as the period of organization. The third period may be said to have started with the first plenary meeting of the World Peace Committee at Rome in October, 1949, when the Yugoslav National Peace Committee was expelled and when the Soviet delegation stated that "the Peace Campaign was not to consist merely of a series of exhortations but action was essential." This was followed one month later by the Cominform directive making the WPM the "pivot" of all Communist activities.

Since then, two lines of action, one open, one half-concealed, can be discerned.

The open action is the world-wide collection of signatures for the Stockholm appeal for the prohibition of the atomic weapon, drafted at the First World Peace Congress of March, 1950.

The use to be made of these signatures is foreshadowed in an article in the Russian legal review, *Soviet State and Law*, of last August, which argues that since a majority of the people of the world support the Soviet approach to peace, "decrees" of the World Peace Committee must be considered to have legal validity in international law. This has, among other considerations, some significance in view of the apparently impending nomination of "war criminals" by this Committee.

The *Cominform Journal* of September 29, 1950, names Messrs. Churchill, Dulles, MacArthur, [Louis] Johnson, Moore-Brabazon [Lord Brabazon of Tara], Bradley, Reynaud and Moch as "enemies of peace and mankind" to be "brought to book." At the Moscow meeting of the Russian National Peace Committee last month it was stated that "the instigators of war, the advocates of death, trying to pose as champions of peace and civilization, must be unmasked so that the world can see their bestial countenances. They must be pilloried as the most dangerous criminals against humanity, as the instigators of a new world holocaust, and as such brought to justice."



ON THE REDS' LIST: *The "bestial countenances" of Churchill and Dulles.*

The less publicized subversive action of the WPM can be traced back to a speech of M. Saillant, a member of the Permanent Bureau of the WPM and President of the WFTU, at the Stockholm Congress of last March, where he stated that "propaganda and direct action can no longer be separated," and that "one of the essential duties of the defenders of peace is the refusal to work on or produce war material in all capitalist countries." For this purpose, "Committees for the defence of peace are to be organized at the place where men and women carry out their daily work."

Accordingly, the Executive Bureau of the WFTU resolved at its meeting at Budapest in May, 1950, in the words of its official report, "To call upon the Trade Unions in all countries to take an active part in the preparation for the Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, and to combine this campaign with the establishment and consolidation of Committees for the Defence of Peace at the place of work, and with the organization of mass actions of workers against the activities of the war mongers."

—Bimrose in The Portland Oregonian
"STUDY HOUR"

Humanité reported on September 21, 1950, that an agreement had been signed by the Federation of French Dockers' Unions and certain German transport workers' unions "to prevent the loading and unloading of war materials in the ports of France and Western Germany". The agreement stipulated that in order to render the action effective it was necessary to set up Peace Committees on every ship and in every port and to maintain contact with Peace Committees in Italy, Belgium, Holland, Britain, Norway, Sweden and Finland".

Similar sabotage resolutions were taken in October by the Radio and Postal Workers' Trade Department and the Miners' Trade Department of the WFTU.

The First Step

Though actual acts of sabotage seem hitherto to have occurred only on a small scale, they were hailed by the Secretary of the Stockholm Congress as a "first step towards a new resistance to the arms race."

New Cominform directives in this respect were indicated by a prominently displayed article of the *Cominform Journal* of September 22, 1950, which stated that the "paramount task of peace defenders" was now "extension of the program of the movement", and that the Peace Movement faced "new, great, and militant tasks". An "all-round struggle against the armaments race" was to be conducted by:

(a) working class rallies in the U.S. and Britain;

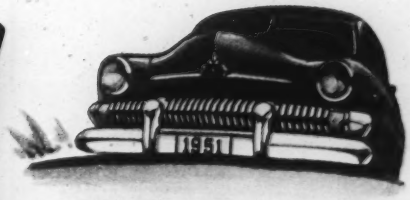
(b) direct action in France, Italy, Belgium and Holland;

(c) evasion of military service in U.S., Britain, France, Belgium and Yugoslavia.

The movement was to be extended among peasants, women, and youth, and the movement was to be "activized" in the U.S., Britain, Canada and Scandinavia. The relative failure of the movement in these countries has been a cause of constant complaint in its proceedings throughout this year.

WILLIAM BOURNE *is a pseudonym for a Diplomatic Correspondent of the London* Observer. *This is a special despatch to that paper and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

the NEW 1951 Mercury



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His Church: United & Uniting

The Moderator's Frame of Reference Set Squarely Inside Church Union

by Frank Miller

RIGHT REV. Clarence McKinnon Nicholson, the new Moderator of the United Church of Canada, is a man "who makes friends easily and keeps them."

In this way one of his closest friends aptly described the silver-haired principal of Halifax's Pine Hill Divinity Hall who, at 46, is the youngest clergyman to hold the highest office in the United Church. A native of Dominion, Cape Breton, Dr. Nicholson was elected Moderator of the United Church at General Council sessions in Toronto this fall and this winter he will be back in Ontario to begin his first official Canadian-wide tour.

"I wish to meet all the people I possibly can," the new Moderator said earlier this month, as he told of plans to visit Western Canada next spring for personal chats with clergymen and laymen of the church. Last week he was in Toronto for the Canadian Council of Churches sessions (SN, Nov. 21).

Dr. Nicholson was nominated Moderator by the Toronto East Presbytery which decided it would be fitting, in view of the celebration this year of the church's Twenty-fifth Anniversary, to name a man ordained since Church Union. (The United Church was formed in 1925; Dr. Nicholson was ordained in 1934; all former moderators were ordained before union.)

As Moderator of the United Church of Canada, Dr. Nicholson has this to say about church union: "The United Church of Canada has always held that it is not only a united church but also a uniting church. During the last few years we have been engaged in conversation with members of the Anglican Communion. We think that progress has been made at the Council. We are aware there are many complex elements that will take time to resolve. It is of my faith that when God opens a door toward a wider fellowship no man will . . . shut it."

Born in the coal-mining town of Dominion in Cape Breton, the sturdy well-built Moderator received his early education in the public schools of Dominion and Glace Bay. He studied at Acadia University at Wolfville, NS; graduated from Dalhousie University and Pine Hill Divinity Hall. His first ministry was at Port Morien in his native Cape Breton and from there he held charges at Imperoyal, near Dartmouth, New Waterford and at Sydney. It was during his term at Sydney and prior to becoming principal of Pine Hill that Dr. Nicholson attended Princeton and the Union Theological Seminary at New York.

Dr. Nicholson was named principal of Pine Hill on Christmas Eve, 1945, and took office the following May succeeding Dr. A. E. Kerr, now President of Dalhousie University.

In the summer of 1948, Dr. Nicholson sailed for Europe where he attended three major church conferences as a delegate from the United Church of Canada. He attended the Modern Churchmen's Conference, the World Conference of the Alliance of Reformed Churches and the first meeting of the then newly-formed World Council of Churches. These meetings took him to England, Switzerland and Holland.

Earnest and sincere in his talks with people from all walks of life, Dr. Nicholson is also a most effective public speaker. Canadians of all creeds will get a chance to meet this man in the months ahead. Last week Dr. Nicholson said that during his term of office as Moderator he hoped to visit all the churches in Canada.

DR. NICHOLSON: *"When God opens a door toward a wider fellowship . . ."*

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND:

It's a Treasure Island Too

by George V. Fraser and Melwyn Breen

ARE YOU LOOKING for a place to live more peacefully, more prosperously, and probably for longer—with or without the prospect of an atomic future—than where you are now? Then right away take a look at Prince Edward Island.

The capital Charlottetown has no night clubs but has one of the highest per capita dollar volume of retail business of any city in Canada. There is no legitimate theatre in PEI but the harness horse racing is some of the finest on this continent. The Island may seem out of date with its low crime rate and the fact it has no penitentiary, but, according to recent income tax reports, its prosperity is solid; Summerside, for instance, is the richest town in Canada. Island business may miss the common trouble of unions pressing for 60-year-retirement-and-pension plans but it does have a large department store which, up until two years ago, was run by four men who had been partners for over 54 years (one of them died in 1949). The tiny island is only 2,184 sq. m. (greatest length—east to west—145 m.) but still it's able to be a surplus food producer.

For a bonus the Island has a special charm that's always part of any smaller area entirely surrounded by the sea—be it England or Bermuda. (The Indians called PEI *Abegweit*—"Cradled in the Sea.") The charm includes red clay, white birches and green pasturelands—and for the summer and fall visitors, the finest beaches in North America.

But last week, with the fall behind it, the island was stripped of its summer and autumn finery; was ready for its winter robes. Lights were twinkling by mid-afternoon in Charlottetown, Summerside and cosy coastal villages. Despite this annual hiatus, the island showed lines of rugged beauty and a strong personality. A farmer at Stanhope was satisfied with fall returns; was looking forward to a winter of caring for stock and taking it easier. A lean, burnished fisherman at Miminegash was rounding out his season, looking forward to a program of mending nets and getting lobster traps in shape, perhaps a little smelt fishing through the ice.

Living in such a peaceful setting, the people are quiet, home-loving, in a homogenous group—perhaps a little smug—and strong adherents to tradition. Like Maritimers in general, Islanders live, work and play at a slow pace.

One laconic oldtimer in Borden philosophized for SN last week: "The world wasn't built in a day so why tear your shirt—if you can't do it today, tackle it tomorrow."

Result of this philosophy: the province has more active nonagenarians per square mile than any other place in Canada.

Dr. "Roddy" MacDonald of St. Peter's is the oldest (95) practising doctor in the Dominion. Just across the Bay from Dr. "Roddy" is 87-year-old Rev. A. A. McAulay. He celebrated his 60th anniversary as a priest last summer. In Elliotvale, John T. Gill, at 90, still operates his blacksmith forge. The department store already mentioned is run by the three men well past the three-score-and-ten mark: George M. Moore, W. A. Stewart, and J. P. Gordon.

"Men at 40 and 45 in Montreal and Toronto are considered too old to risk hiring," says a Summerside insurance man. "The practice on the Island is to follow the old principle of utilizing experience. Farmers and fishermen here don't recognize *any* retirement age."

Maybe in PEI you won't go places but, at least, you'll stick around for a while.

Whatever the cause—temperate climate, their insular position or what have you, Prince Edward Islanders are sure they are somehow different than other Canadians. And it's a refreshing difference.

Some folk on the Island, where Maritimes Central Airways fly in from Moncton, still talk about the planes that bring in the "foreign mail"—*i.e.*, mail from the rest of Canada.

THEIR SENSE of patriotism, Islanders say, is highly developed. "We're first of all proud to be 'Islanders,'" said a high school principal last week. "Then we're proud to be Canadians and proud to be British subjects. After all, our island is named for Edward, Duke of Kent, who took a great interest in it." The only city, Charlottetown (pop., 15,000), is named in honor of Queen Charlotte, wife of King George III. (PEI was discovered by Cabot in 1497, first colonized by France, captured by the British in 1745.

The natives have clung to their traditions and customs through the years. It is quite common to find homesteads occupied by families of the third and fourth generations. They are hard-working, thrifty and stolid in the face of adversity—qualities inherited from the hardy pioneers.

Today the population of 95,000 could fit nicely into a moderate sized city like London, Ont.* A combination of soil and climate produces an abundance of high-quality food stuffs: it is commonly known as "The Million Acre Farm" or "The Garden of the Gulf."

Tiny PEI has contributed greatly to the building of the Canadian nation. In Charlottetown in 1864 the Fathers of Confederation laid the cornerstone of the Dominion of Canada. The 5,000 visitors to the historic Confederation Chamber last summer found the little room in the Provincial Building just as it was when those Fathers sat there. A bronze plaque (and a well-known assurance ad) reads: "Providence being their guide, they builded better than they knew."

At the opposite end of the fine old Georgian structure, built in 1847, is the Legislative Assembly. The average Islander takes his politics seriously. For 15 years, the Liberal party has held the

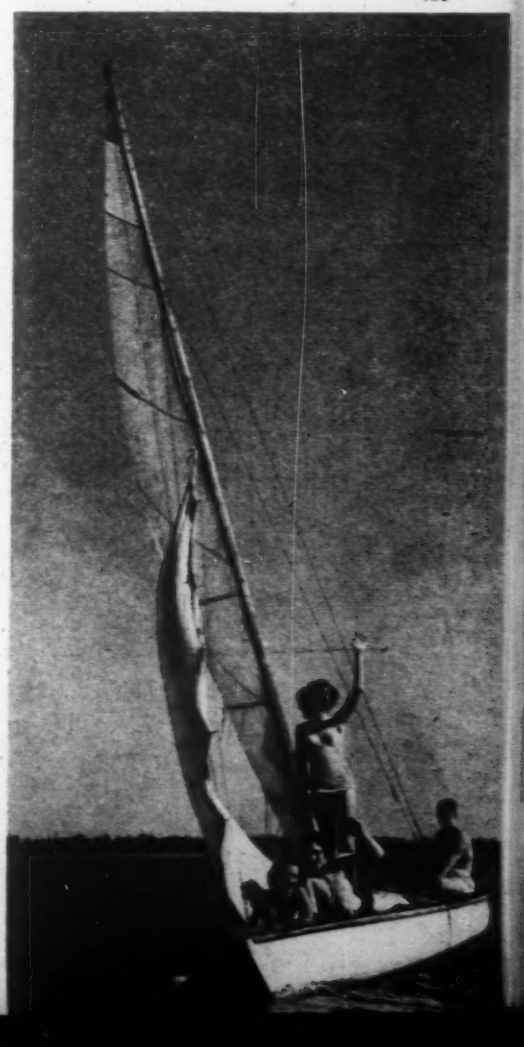
*Fifteen per cent of the population are French Acadian; the other main races are Scottish, Irish and English.

—NFB

FISHING *is PEI's major industry. Oysters, here going into "beds," and lobsters are chief products.*

NATIONAL PARKS *stud the Island. At Brackley Beach, sailing is only one of many attractions.*

—NFB



—Capital Press

FARMER - PREMIER *J. Walter Jones, Liberal, has held office for seven years, his party for 15.*

reins. Before that time, the political tide of the Island alternated fairly regularly between Liberals and Conservatives. The CCF party is new to PEI. Candidates first appeared in the 1943 election, suffered defeat, and then again in 1947 when all lost their deposits.

In the election of 1935, political history was made in PEI. Thirty Liberals were elected to the 30-seat Legislature. Never before in the British Empire had a party been elected in a bloc.

For seven years a farmer-Premier, the Hon. J. Walter Jones, has presided. Noted for his forthright approach to problems affecting the economic life of the province, Premier Jones is a man of strong convictions and quick action. When a nation-wide strike closed down a large packing plant in Charlottetown in 1947 at the very time hogs were right for marketing, he seized the plant, appointed a Government member to operate it during the emergency. All across Canada, Labor was outraged by the move. Jones was labelled "an enemy of labor," but he broke the strike almost single-handed and saved the farmers from heavy losses in their hog receipts.

The one exception to the legislation which was later amended banning outside union affiliation was the railway union. Last August Island rail employees joined fellow CNR employees in the rail strike. The two large railway ferries at Borden stopped running. Facing economic chaos, the province struggled along for about a week on the tiny trickle of traffic carried across the Northumberland Strait on two small, privately-owned ferries.

When, after a week, all efforts to have the ferry service—whose continuous operation was a chief promise to the Province in the terms of Confederation—had failed, Jones called for a special session of Legislature. In 24 hours strike leaders announced that they had agreed to the operation of the ferry by members of the striking union.

THE PROVINCE is pretty well divided on religions: about 55 per cent are Protestants; 45 per cent are Roman Catholics. Islanders are devout; churches are well filled on Sundays by worshippers who come for miles to attend.

Primary and secondary schools are units of a modern educational system. Higher seats of learning are Prince of Wales College and Saint Dunstan's College (see *Education*).

Divorces are not numerous in PEI. A divorce court set up in 1835 fell into disuse from then until it was revived in 1945. Those who found the marital-going tough had to resort to the Senate of Canada for separation. When the court was revived (after World War II), the divorce rate took a sharp rise, but has levelled off since then.

Like divorce, crime is not a serious problem. The Island "exports" its few criminals to the Maritime Penitentiary at Dorchester, NB. Policing of rural sections is done by the RCMP with a large proportion of their work directed toward tracking down violators of the Temperance Act.

Until two years ago, PEI was the only Prohibition province. But in 1948 liquor administration was placed under a Temperance Commission. Previously, legal purchase of liquor (in four Government vendor stores) was restricted to persons with doctor's prescription. Today liquor is sold on a permit basis: one bottle of spirits or one case of beer a week to a permit-holder. Controlled liquor sale has made it tougher for the bootleggers who in former years did a thriving business. As in other parts of the Maritimes, rum is the favorite drink in the province.

While there are no public drinking lounges or bars, there are plenty of places to buy good wholesome food—with a bias for succulent seafood. Best hotel in the Capital is the modern, Georgian, 110-room CNR "Charlottetown," a combination commercial and tourist hotel on the American plan. The food is excellent. Out-of-the-way eating places on the island are well worth the trip (*e.g.*, on Route 6, just outside Charlottetown, is Sandy's, PEI's newest restaurant).

CULTURAL LIFE in PEI has not progressed to the degree it has attained in larger places where there are greater outlets for the arts. But Islanders have a natural culture that is expressed in the activities of community groups, ranging from the Community Concert and Little Theatre Guild in Charlottetown, to the rural gatherings that flourish during the winter months. There is no legitimate theatre but movie houses in Charlottetown and most towns and villages are well patronized. The rural population, which comprises about 75 per cent of the 95,000 people on the Island, goes in more for old time square dancing currently undergoing a revival across Canada. Dances usually follow the "pie socials." Saturday night is the Big Night. That afternoon work is finished early on the farms. The farmer, his missus, the family and the hired man don their best attire, drive into the nearest town to shop, see a movie, attend a dance, or just rubberneck with the crowds. Tuesdays and Fridays are market days in Charlottetown.

The growing number of automobiles, driven by Saturday night shoppers, is creating a traffic headache for municipal authorities. There are no traffic lights even in Charlottetown and parking meters are only now on order. (Summerside has had parking meters for some time.) Automobile registrations topped the 10,000 mark this year; one car for every nine persons.

More than 3,000 miles of highway provide an adequate artery of communication. Most of the main roads are paved; secondary highways are gravelled or substantial red clay roads.

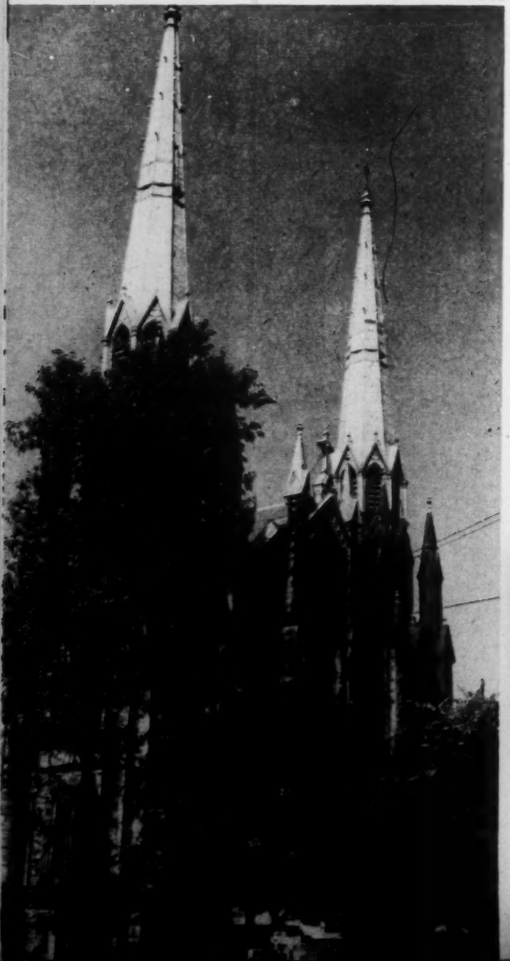
PEI is the only province with a fully dieselized railway. The old steam engine is displaced from the 286.12 miles of rail stretching from one end to the other. The old water tank, a familiar landmark, is being torn down. The CNR is the only railway; also operates a carferry service between Borden and Cape Tormentine, NB.*

The ferry service at Borden is operated by the CNR for the Federal Department of Transport. It carries as many as 42,000 rail cars across Northumberland Strait in one year (enough to make up a train stretching from Montreal to To-

*The CNR track was built by the "one mile" contract when rails were laid years ago. The contractor was out to make as many miles as possible. Result: long, winding rail tracks that snake their way from place to place.

ST. DUNSTAN'S *Basilica, Charlottetown, is the seat of Roman Catholic Diocese on the Island.*

—NFB



CHEZ PAUZE, *Montreal, "Canada's oldest restaurant," specializes in PEI's Malpeque oysters.*

—NFB

CANNING *is most important secondary industry. Senior Inspector P. A. McLellan keeps guard.*

—NFB

ronto). The main boat on this run is the streamlined *Abegweit*—largest ice-breaking ferry in the world. It is 369 feet long, 69 feet wide; can carry 19 railway cars, 69 automobiles; hold 950 passengers. Visitors can fly in from Moncton via the Maritimes Central Airways—three daily flights.

Hockey is the biggest sport in PEI; practically every community has a rink and belongs to an amateur league. Semi-professional hockey comes to the Island for the first time this year.

The Charlottetown "Islanders" (home talent and imported players) have put PEI back on the Maritimes hockey map. Entered in competition in the Big Four—Halifax, Moncton, and Saint John—the Islanders are off to a good start at the top of the league. "Murph" Chamberlain, former NHL star, was their coach up to mid-November when he went to Pacific Coast League. Another former NHL coach, Leo Lamoureux, has taken over. The Charlottetown Forum, home of the semi-professional squad, is one of the most modern arenas in Eastern Canada.

Baseball too has always had a large following in the province. Several leagues are functioning and the Curran and Briggs (contractors) baseball team in Summerside has won the Intermediate championship two years in a row. PEI also has its rugby with the emphasis on intercollegiate and interscholastic teams. This year, too, the Abegweits, a Charlottetown group, were entered in the competition for the McCurdy Trophy, spoil of the Maritime Senior Amateur championship.

HORSE RACING is tops in Island sports: PEI is called the "Kentucky of Canada" (SN, Aug. 22) for the excellence of its harness racing. The climax to the summer's Minuet in Gee-Gee is the five days and nights of pounding hoofs at the Charlottetown Driving Park during the Old Home Week and Provincial Exhibition late in August. Some 18,000 persons crowd into the grandstand, bleachers, along the rail and in front of the parimutuel windows in a single day to watch the Old Home Week racing.

All through the summer the Island racing circuit provides a race on Wednesday half-holiday afternoons. Thousands of racing fans follow the horses from track to track; betting is high.

Two provincial daily newspapers published in Charlottetown, the *Guardian of the Gulf* (circ., over 12,300) and the *Charlottetown Patriot* (circ., 6,025) keep Islanders informed. These are supplemented by a tri-weekly, the *Journal*, and a bi-weekly, the *Pioneer*, in Summerside. Guardian of the *Guardian* is Publisher J. R. Burnett, 80-year-old former Edinburgh, Scotland, and British Guiana newspaperman. His four ex-servicemen sons are all active on the paper.* The afternoon paper is the *Patriot*. Publisher and Business Manager is W. A. Gaudet, who also writes a popular daily column called "Current Comments."

Two radio stations operate in PEI. The larger, the 5,000-watt CFCY, the "Friendly Voice of the Maritimes," was one of Canada's earliest stations. The other, CJRW, is located in Summerside.

PEI's literary fame is pegged on the beautiful rolling countryside at Cavendish. It was made world-famous by L. M. (Lucy Maud) Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables" (sold 760,000 copies). Her Haunted Wood, Lake of the Shining Waters and Lovers' Lane are still there, now landscaped into a slick, Government-owned golf course. Lucy's home, near the first tee, is now a guest home. Lucy (she died in Toronto April 24, 1942) is buried in a nearby cemetery. Green Gables itself is 25 miles from Charlottetown.

*The proud boast of the *Guardian* is on the masthead: that it "Covers Prince Edward Island like the Dew".

—Harrington

GOVERNMENT HOUSE *in Charlottetown is residence of His Honor, Lieut. Gov. T. W. L. Prowse. It is also a leading tourist landmark because its gardens, carefully maintained, are summertime marvels.*

FINANCIALLY, the Island has improved considerably in the past ten years. Farm homes are better kept, new farm machinery has replaced the old farm horse, and the general rural section has a more profitable air than ever before. This is probably due to the fact that the Island is the only surplus food producer on the Atlantic seaboard of Canada. It is strategically "cradled" in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, within easy water distance of NB, NS, Newfoundland, and northeastern Quebec. Island farmers and produce dealers eye the big potential market for foodstuffs, which will develop in the near future as a result of the industrial expansion in northeastern Quebec.

To the east, Souris and Georgetown afford excellent resort facilities for bathing and fishing. North shore beaches (*e.g.*, Cavendish, Brackley and Stanhope), a continuous strip of red sand, are also tourist dollar producers. Many resorts are within the fringe of PEI National Park.*

A recent newspaper story, based on an international Sales Management survey, said that Charlottetown stood out as a rich market with income and spending on a level above that of most cities in Canada. The volume of retail business done in Charlottetown in 1949 totalled $14,017,000, a very high per capita turnover.

B. Earle MacDonald, a merchant and former railway office worker, is Mayor in the Capital. Summerside, the "Western Capital" and "richest town in Canada," boasts of the largest small-town store in Canada. Mayor Henry Wedge is a druggist.

AGRICULTURE in general is on the march in PEI, with new advances chalked up in nearly every division of farm activity with one exception —the fur industry.*

The fox fur industry is at low ebb. Prices of foxes on the island, once computed in five figures, have hit rock bottom.

And all because fashion designers in New York or London or Montreal, thinking a few years ago that the full-bodied furs made milady look too bulky, started a trend in slim furs. Ray Carr, a Stanhope fox rancher, sums it up: "Women is jist slim-happy nowadays."

Cost of wire for pens is so high in comparison with returns on skins that ranchers are not taking the trouble to prevent escapes. As a result, some of the élite silvers get out and cross breed with red foxes to produce prodigiously "patches." This fall Reynard was raiding farms for chickens and turkeys. And last week Islanders were collecting the $2 Government bounty for killing wild red and patch foxes from Nov. 15 to Dec. 15. But the bounty, in some cases, would be higher than the fur would bring when sold to a dealer.

A few ranchers cling to the forlorn hope that the fox will make a come-back. Only last week Island foxes upheld their reputation by walking off

CONTINUED ON PAGE 38

*Sample attractive spots: Dalvay House at Grand Tracadie; 90-year-old Shaw's Hotel, which in old days catered to U.S. theatre people.

*The first experimental farm was started in 1887. At its peak, the industry, centring around the silver black fox, included over 900 ranches, and an annual revenue of over $3 million.

PIPE BAND *of Charlottetown is kept busy in summer since Scots' gatherings are many.*

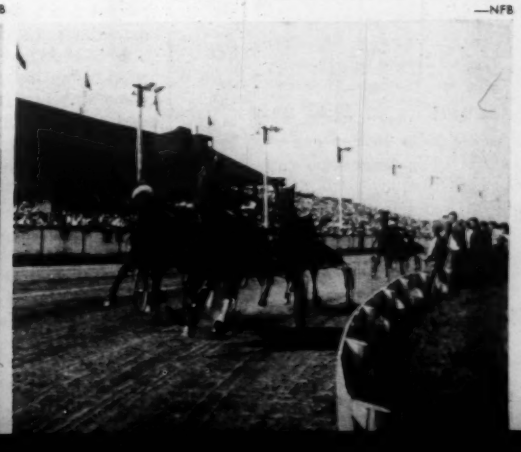
—PEI Information

POTATOES *from PEI have long been a world-wide commodity. Farm produce ranks second only to fishing.*

—NFB

"KENTUCKY *of Canada" is well-earned, if unpatriotic, name for Island through its racing fame.*

—NFB



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McLaren: a Canadian Disney

With Such Apt Titles as "Begone Dull Care" Norman McLaren Presents a New Art Form

by R. U. Mahaffy

NORMAN McLAREN, producer of animated films for the National Film Board, is a young man of intensely aesthetic tastes; though not one of those who claim they can taste blue and hear yellow. But his Venice Film Festival prize-winning production, "Begone Dull Care," can make you do just that. Here is what a blind man with a lively imagination might see in his mind's eye when he hears boogie-woogie.

McLaren has earned international reputation in a highly unusual field. He pioneered in the cameraless technique of making animated pictures and dubbing-in the sound right on the sound track without the aid of microphone or sound camera.

Just back from a UNESCO assignment to China, McLaren is not content to sit back in a plush-lined office and bask in the acclaim three of his films ("Hen-Hop," "Fiddle-de-Dee" and "Begone Dull Care") received this year at European festivals. He's hard at work on a new abstract film—"Atom Ballet"—which will use synthetic music throughout.

Scottish-born, 36-year-old Norman McLaren is a tall, spare, determined-looking man with mutinous locks, shell-rimmed glasses, dusky-brown suit and black sweater. He does his work in the rambling animation studios of NFB on the second floor of 196 Sparks Street. Those quarters have no office railings, no militant secretaries; look something like a department store stockroom after the Christmas rush.

McLaren knows his unorthodox ideas on movie making are questioned by commercial film producers. One of them recently said he was "from Missouri" when it came to sizing up the practical value of McLaren's productions. But says Norman of "Fiddle-de-Dee": "To try to appreciate it with the intellect is beside the point. Its sole function, in relation to a program of serious films, is to give the intellect a rest."

His unconventional approach paid off in World War II. His "Hen Hop," which won a prize at the Brussels Film Festival this fall, is an animated film on savings publicity set to local Canadian barn-dance music. The animated cartoons "V for Victory" and "Dollar Dance" not only evolved new techniques but did a fine sales job.

McLaren's interest in film making dates back 18 years to the Glasgow School of Art where he was a student, specializing in interior design. He devoted all his spare time to film-making, and organized film showings of early Russian classics. It was at this period that he took an interest in the futuristic painting which shows up in his recent films.

He attracted the attention of John Grierson, then chief of the British General Post Office Film Unit, after winning several awards for abstract films at festivals. Result: an offer to join the GPO Film Unit. From 1937 to 1939 he worked in London and made his first serious attempt to use cameraless technique of animation in "Love on the Wing," a color creation, publicizing air-mail and set to music from Jacques Ibert's "Divertissement." About this time he also experimented with synthetic sound, drawing directly on the movie film with a pen and ink.

There followed several years in the U.S. During this period he produced several short abstract color films for the Guggenheim Museum of Non-objective Art. One of these, "Loops," illustrates the cameraless method and the percussive noises possible over a five-octave range. In McLaren's new film, "Atom Ballet," he has made a considerable advance over this early experiment in synthetic sound.

There to Here

In 1941 he joined the National Film Board at the request of John Grierson, then Canadian Film Commissioner. Since then, in addition to his own productions, McLaren has organized a complete animation department for NFB (responsible for the admirable maps and diagrams of Canadian films generally), as well as personally training a number of young Canadians in the aesthetic and technical possibilities of the cartoon and handpainted film.

It was while he was with UNESCO that he began to experiment with producing sound synthetically, by photographing drawings of musical vibrations right on to the sound track. In the normal method of producing sound, the sound waves created by musical instruments are transferred into electrical impulses which are then transformed into visible black and white patterns on the edge of the movie film.

For the sound in "Atom Ballet" he uses a set of zebra-striped cards which are photographed right on to the sound track. Each card represents a note in the scale and the quality of the tone—its volume, duration—can be controlled by a cardboard shutter. This gives a symphonic orchestra effect but the music has its own distinct "abstract" quality.

Norman has his own philosophy on this. "I like to look on this new medium as a fresh musical instrument in itself, with a new set of inherent qualities and limitations all its own. As a matter of fact, as a rhythmic instrument it's superior to any traditional instruments as far as subtlety, speed, or complexity are concerned."

Which is the most popular of McLaren productions? Actually, they are not intended for "popular" consumption, but "Begone Dull Care" had a run at the Paris Theatre in New York from July 3 to July 31 this year—an unusual run for a short subject. Of this film Basil Wright commented in *The Monthly Film Bulletin* of the British Film Institute: "For sheer pleasure McLaren's 'Begone Dull Care' would be hard to beat. This is made on the old Len Lye technique—color movements painted or scratched on the film in rhythm to a previously recorded sound-track, in this case piano boogie-woogie by Oscar Petersen. In complexity and subtlety it goes miles beyond Lye, and is in many ways the most fascinating job McLaren has done since his unforgettable cartoon dream 'L'Aviron.'"

With such an absorbing career McLaren has little need for hobbies. He does find relaxation in his unusually fine collection of records. They run from 13th Century European music to modern jive.

—NFB

AESTHETICS: *By drawing directly on the film-strip McLaren sheds new light.*

WORLD AFFAIRS

EUROPE'S GRIM WEAKNESS

Council of Europe Inspires Little Hope Continent Can Unite to Save Itself

by Willson Woodside

Strasbourg.

THIS is a pessimistic report. I have always tried to take a constructive view of things, and I still think that our policy should endeavor to strengthen and save Europe, even if only in enlightened self-interest. But it is no use deluding ourselves: it is by no means sure that there is going to be enough self-help by the Western Europeans to bring it off.

—© Karsh

WILLSON WOODSIDE

Returning from Germany to France has been something of a shock. France had looked weaker in retrospect the further I travelled away from it. But after experiencing the tremendous, if muted, energy of reconstruction in Germany and then seeing France—as one should see it, without being distracted by the glitter of Paris—has brought home with full effect the lack of vitality in this country.

In an earlier article I mentioned the high birth rate in France since the war as an indication of latent vitality. I am quite ready to believe that the nation could be revived. The fact is, however, that such vitality as the nation may have remains latent. If it could be revived — presumably only under such a régime as de Gaulle would initiate—that would take a number of years. And by no means a majority of Frenchmen appear to want to be taken hold of and shaken by de Gaulle.

Meantime, France's energy is dormant. Such exertions as it makes go almost entirely into earning a daily living, and for most of the urban population by no means a good living. Compare Strasbourg with any city of the same importance in Germany, or with many of much less importance. The Germans, as soon as they had got above the starvation level in 1947, and particularly after the belated currency reform of 1948, went to work to rebuild. The extent of this rebuilding, which I saw in a dozen major cities and many smaller ones, is staggering.

Strasbourg, from what I have seen in several miles of exploratory walks, has suffered about one per cent of the damage of most big German cities. I have seen perhaps 75 or 100 ruined buildings here, and only 8 or 10 new structures going up on the sites. Nor can it be said that the French don't need the new buildings, for there is almost as much complaint of the need for new housing here as in Germany.

There is, however, another aspect which seems even more significant. Along with the rebuilding of damaged or destroyed houses, apartment blocks, shops and factories going on in Germany, there is a vast amount of renovating, modernizing and repainting going on on all sides.

In Munich a dozen big hotels have had this treatment. And for every modernized hotel there are dozens of handsome modernized shops. One doesn't have to be "pro-German" to admit that all this has been done under conditions of difficulty and uncertainty as to the future which would give any people a good excuse for inactivity.

Now see what the French have done, under far more favorable circumstances, with much greater help from us, and neither partitioned nor occupied. It is true they did a wonderful job on their railways, are doing a fair job on their ports, and have restored their industrial production. But when you look at their cities and suffer their hotels, after coming from Germany, you see that there is almost no urge to modernization in France.

With few exceptions the shops and the hotels remain untouched since the '20's, and indeed most of them since before the First World War.

All this is in spite of the fact that Strasbourg has been given an opportunity and a publicity as the headquarters of the Council of Europe at which any city would jump.

Out of the Stream

The fact is that the French have gotten somewhat out of the main stream of modern life, and especially of modern technical development. They have been much too content to have so many people coming from abroad to see their beauty spots. Far too few Frenchmen have been going abroad, to bring back ideas from other countries.

Jean Monnet's postwar plan to modernize French industry has been an heroic effort, but pretty much a one-man show. As a result, in the culminating negotiations on the Schuman Plan the main difficulty is that bombed and ruined Germany complains that it will be called on to subsidize inefficient French production.

This, then, is the nation which, from its geographical position and from our old associations with it, should form the solid base of the new United Europe. The French, it must be admitted, have been in the lead the whole way in *calling* for a United Europe. But what are they actually *doing* for it, and what have they got to offer to make other nations want to group themselves around France?

Nations, and people, like to unite with strength. But the French have signally failed to make their country the strong basis which it should be, and could be, for a United Europe. Industrially, they are behind the times. Politically, they have been unable to develop stable and efficient government. Socially they give their workers such an unsatisfactory living that a full half of them vote Communist (the Communist vote for the whole nation runs to 28 per cent). This is hardly the country to provide the firm core for an alignment which is called into being by the threat of Communist aggression.

Above and beyond everything else, however, what France lacks as a leader in a movement to unite Europe is dynamic force. How can she help, much less lead, in building a future for Europe when her people show so little interest in building their own future?

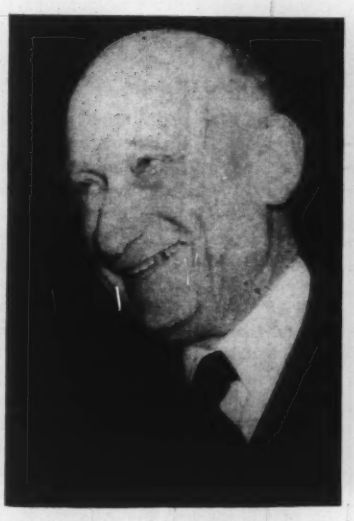
If France is unable, as she is at present, to provide the leadership or the attractive power in forming a United Europe, it is out of the question that the Western European nations could, or would want to, group themselves about Germany. The fear of German power is still far too great. And even if that were to pass and Germany be in large measure forgiven, the Germans just haven't the political traditions which could make them the leaders of a free federation. German traditions are of force and obedience.

British Coolness

It was quite clear in the opening session of the Council of Europe to whom most of the delegates look to provide the political leadership and the relatively solid basis for a West European Federation. It is Britain. Most of the speeches, some regretful and some bitter, dealt with the lack of enthusiasm, or as some implied the outright sabotage, of the present British Government in promoting a United Europe.

There is an increasingly bitter frustration of those delegates here, notably the French, who want to move rapidly towards federation, over the go-slow attitude of the British and Scandinavians. The federalists sometimes talk as though they would go ahead without Britain and Scandinavia, but they really know that there is not enough left to make a strong federation without these countries, and fear that it might then be over-balanced by Germany.

They want Britain, they need Britain; but the U.K. Governmental position is that Britain, as the head of an



—International

REALITIES: *It'll take more than optimistic Frenchman Schuman's* (l.) *economic plan and Italian Sforza's enthusiasm for European Federation, when France lacks leadership and the U.K. is cool to continental union.*

—Bouleau in France Nouvelle, Paris

FRENCH *Communists jibe at the trips of Ministers Schuman, Moch and Petsche to consult their "master" Truman. "Just a minute! I'll be right back."*

—International

WEST BERLIN POLICE *chase Red rioters back into Soviet zone after demonstrations this month.*

empire and leading member of a world-wide commonwealth, cannot become an integral part of Europe.

Count Sforza, the Italian Foreign Minister, had something to say about this. He was given the close and respectful hearing due to him as a leader in the European Movement for the past thirty years. He had spoken first as the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Upper House of the Council of Europe, trying to explain to a resentful and rebellious Lower House—this Consultative Assembly which is now meeting here—how the Ministers had treated their recommendations of last August.

There is a widespread feeling in the Assembly that Britain vetoed most of these recommendations, or stalled them off, by having them referred to committees of experts, and this at a time when so many urge that speedy action is vital to save Europe.

Sforza did his official duty, as chairman of the Council of Ministers. Then he spoke privately, and movingly, of the ways in which the Assembly could advance the idea of federation. "Our frontiers," he said, "are traced in pencil, rather than in India ink. It will be a crime against the future of our peoples if we don't create a federation of Europe."

"Geographic Mistake"

As for Britain's attitude, he said gently that "the Channel is only a geographic mistake which hides the truth from many Englishmen." He quoted Lester Pearson and other "statesmen of the British Commonwealth who sometimes see the problems of Europe more clearly than the British", and said he thought that the Dominions saw no real difficulty in their relations with Britain if she were to join a European Federation.

At another point, however, Sforza seemed to be looking towards the broader horizon of Atlantic Union. He suggested that the Assembly could strengthen the links between the Council of Europe and the Atlantic Pact. "You cannot ignore that Canada and the United States are not members of your body." The Assembly, he believed, should set up bodies to contact the U.S. Congress and the Canadian Parliament and invite them to send delegates to Strasbourg.

Sforza concluded with a ringing call to the members of the Assembly to be the Fathers of the Constitution of Europe, which should begin with the words, paraphrased from the American Constitution: "We, the people of Europe. . ."

One thing was not quite clear: the Continental delegates recognize that they need Britain's economic strength and political steadiness if they are to make a European Federation that is worth anything; and the present British Government has no disposition to join such a federation.

Without Britain, what is there? A weak France and an even weaker Italy, both honeycombed with Communism and dependent on American economic aid and military supplies; and an uncertain Germany which, from present indications, will be occupied—whether it is called that or not—by U.K. and U.S. troops for years to come.

—International

TITO: *The 1950 model is aided.*

Was Sforza not pointing out the only way of resolving these complications and providing the necessary strength to meet the heavy Soviet pressure against Europe, by drawing in the U.S. and Canada, along with Britain? Whether this be called Atlantic Union, Western Democratic Federation, or whatever, it looks like the only way in which what is left of Europe can be united and saved.

■ What's behind U.S. aid to Tito ($55 million in credits)? Can he be trusted? How does he see things now? First, Tito of 1950 is not Tito who a few years ago was decrying the U.S. and praising Stalin; not the Tito whose planes shot down American aircraft. The Tito of 1950 brands Stalin as an imperialist aggressor and he fears a Soviet invasion.

On its part, the U.S. needs Tito's help; more so than anything Franco, who gets $62.5 million for Spanish industries, can give. Tito has 30 divisions ready to fight USSR. Yugoslavia has a strategic location for a flank attack on Russia; can hamper Red influence in the Balkans. The real bogey for the U.S. is that if some day Tito should fall, a pro-Stalin leader might succeed him.

But Tito does not simply accept U.S. aid because of anti-Stalin feeling. His five-year plan is badly off timetable. Drought cut the wheat crop 25 per cent, the corn 47 per cent; his people in some areas face starvation.

■ Red China was still hurting—and puzzling—the United Nations. A powerful new counter-offensive directed by Mao Tse-tung's Chinese Communists smashed at the UN forces on a 30-mile front in Northwest Korea; drove them back as much as 11 miles in some places. It did not look as if any units fighting in Korea "would be back by Christmas." The Chinese had concentrated an estimated 200,000 in the area. Meanwhile, Warren Austin, U.S. delegate to the UN at Lake Success, was readying questions for the nine Red China envoys who arrived this weekend. Austin said he would pepper the Chinese with 20 questions not only about their allegations of U.S. aggression (that the U.S. 7th Fleet sealed off Formosa) but about the presence of Chinese troops in Korea.

LETTERS

French Writers

THERE may not be complete spiritual and experimental unity between French and French-Canadian authors but I would say that French writers and their books are quite well known in French Canada, particularly of course among the intelligentsia.

Please note that I hereby wish to take exception to Guy Sylvestre's strange statement (SN, Nov. 14).

Ottawa, Ont. GEORGES GUAY

Paris Papers

TWO sentences of the very interesting article of Willson Woodside (SN, Oct. 17), may give the reader the impression that France is a Communist-dominated country:

". . . one of the biggest and the most brightly painted buildings in le Havre should be the local headquarters of the Communist-dominated labor congress.

"In the station news-stand the biggest pile of papers was that of the Communist *l'Humanité*."

As a matter of fact, *l'Humanité* ranks sixth in circulation of Paris papers: *France Soir*—650,000; *Parisien Libère* — 480,000; *Figaro* — 425,000; *Paris Presse*—405,000; *Aurore*—350,000; *l'Humanité*—250,000.

The circulation of *l'Humanité* decreased very much during the last three years (400,000 in 1947).

The Communist party took only 25 per cent of the votes at the last national election. . . .

Montreal, Que. HENRY A. MHUN

Better Today

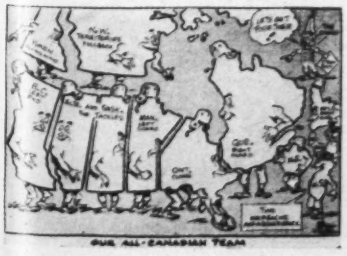
RICHARD TAYLOR may have found it tough going in the old days but aren't things better today (SN, Oct. 31)? In a Toronto address last spring, Canadian editor H. Napier Moore said: "Through the years, rates of payment have steadily been increased to the point that today Canadian writers and artists can earn an adequate income in their own country." For twelve months up to last October Canadian magazine payments for material (to writers, artists and photographers) amounted to $581,600.

Toronto, Ont. J. W. ATKINSON

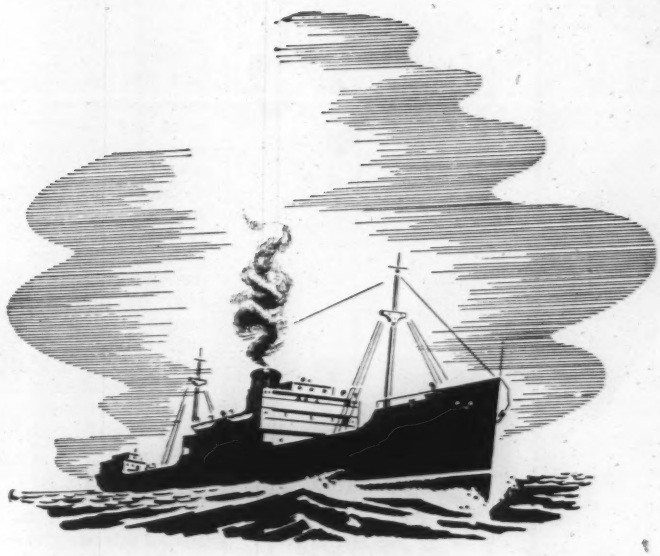
Keep It Canadian

I HATE this copying of American football player positions and incorporating them into our good Canadian game (SN, Nov. 21); the daily papers are doing it all of the time. For heaven's sake, don't let the magazines all start it, as well. Who ever heard of a Guard or Tackle in Canadian rugby? They are Middles or Insides to me.

Toronto, Ont F. P. LOWRY



OUR ALL-CANADIAN TEAM



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U.S. AFFAIRS

SHOCK FOR THE TAXPAYER

More Marshall Aid on Top of Arms Cost May Be Too Much for New Congress

Washington.

GRUMBLING, as human beings will, against heavier taxes, higher prices and brand new Government controls, the American public can hardly cheer the news that it is expected to foot part of the bill for its Allies' rearmament program—as well as all of the bill for its own. Yet this is exactly what has been announced in the American blueprint on foreign economic policy approved and released by President Truman last week.

NORA BELOFF

It has required very considerable pluck — or what politicians call foolhardiness—for the Government, after the elections, to announce this new call on the taxpayer's pocketbook. It is generally expected that the news will be pounced upon by many members of the Republican opposition when Congress reconvenes.

Several Western European diplomats privately admit that they were themselves agreeably astonished to discover how well the American experts have grasped the problems of harmonizing European recovery and European rearmament. But, as one of them put it: "I am a little afraid this report is altogther too much on the side of the angels." In other words, the liberalism and farsightedness of what President Truman has called "this outstanding document" may be too much for the newly elected eighty-second Congress.

It is not the old-fashioned squabble between "isolationists" and "internationalists" which is now the trouble. That battle is won: as the leader of the conservative wing of the Republican Party, Senator Robert Taft, himself has said, nobody is an isolationist any more. The new Congress is just as anxious to combine with the free world in withstanding Soviet assaults as its predecessors.

But whereas economy-minded Republican leaders want to concentrate exclusively on defence spending and argue that the American economy cannot afford anything more, the Gray Commission take exactly the opposite view. It would be "a disastrous mistake," they argue, to send Europe only guns, tanks and planes. They want the United States to provide also the wherewithal to sustain living standards, to enable European exports to continue to increase and to make sure that there is enough left over to maintain high levels of productive investment.

Everybody agrees that arms aid will be required, but non-military aid to Europe in the present crisis is far more controversial. It is on this second issue, vital to the livelihood of millions of Europeans, that the battle will be fought.

European countries cannot, according to the Gray Report, afford to finance the necessary rearmament except by dangerously reducing their standards of living and risking political calamity. Only with continued dollar aid can they be relied on to remain "effectively functioning partners while undertaking their full and necessary contribution in the joint effort to build adequate defences for the free World."

Until the publication of the Gray Report, the American public had been reading about European strides towards self-sufficiency and widely assuming that the need for doling out aid was almost over (see *Business Front*). Instead, the report urges the extending of dollar grants several years after 1952, the original deadline for the Marshall Plan.

The Gray Commission advises President Truman to fly in the face of some of the most politically powerful vested interests in order to help remedy what they see as a long-term disequilibrium between the dollar and the non-dollar world. They suggest that the Government should reduce subsidies to American shipping and allow American foods to find market price levels instead of being pegged artificially high. They dare recommend that the high American tariff wall should be unilaterally reduced and that all American loans and grants to underdeveloped countries should be freed from the present compulsory stipulations that they be spent in U.S. markets. This would mean that additional dollars might find their way to Europe.

Meanwhile, to meet the present international crisis the Commission wants emergency dollar aid extended to Western Europe not only to finance specific military items but to fit into an overall assessment of what Europe needs to safeguard its living standards, exports, productive investment as well as defence. "Investment in aid now," says Gray, "may pay large dividends in growing collective strength." But it remains to be seen whether the 82nd Congress will agree.

By Nora Beloff, Special to The London Observer *and* SATURDAY NIGHT.

—Long in The Minneapolis Tribune

"BACK IN THE SADDLE AGAIN"

U.K. & COMMONWEALTH

A FIRM STAND ON SUEZ

London.

THE EGYPTIAN demand that all British troops should be withdrawn from the Canal Zone and the defence of that vital link entrusted entirely to Egypt is getting a very cold hearing in London. The present Treaty was freely negotiated and signed in 1936 —by Nahas Pasha, the Prime Minister who is now seeking to repudiate it. Conditions have admittedly changed since then, but treaties with Egypt would have little validity if they can be cancelled just as soon as Egypt considers they no longer suit her on the nationalist aspirations she cares to profess at the moment.

As to the defence of the Suez Canal, no responsible opinion in Britain takes seriously the Egyptian claim that it could safely be entrusted to the Egyptian Army. Memories are not so short that people have forgotten the reverses the Egyptians suffered at the hand of the Israeli forces. There is, in fact, a general conviction that for British troops to withdraw would mean that there would be practically no defence at all. And the Near East is certainly no place for the creation of such vacuums.

In 1946 Mr. Bevin was willing to consent to changes in the Treaty — changes which military critics in this country regarded as imperilling the whole defence of the region. It is not at all certain that he would consent to such changes now. Circumstances have very greatly altered in the last four years — and not at all for the better. Even if Britain were willing, there is still the question whether her allies would consent. After all, there are more than British or Egyptian interests at stake.

"PEACE" BUST

THE PEACE Conference that was to have been held at Sheffield made only a one-day stand. And even that was merely a rear guard, which promptly packed up and flew away to Warsaw, where so many of the Doves of Peace have in these days their breeding grounds. This country has thus been spared the necessity of listening — or of listening so close — to the truculent bellowings of the Apostles of the Gospel according to Marx. Sheffield would have furnished a very useful platform and sounding-board for them.

As to the rightness of the government's decision to refuse visas to most of the delegates from beyond the Iron Curtain, there is no question—except from the small minority of Communists and their friends. This is a country where freedom of opinion is an article of almost fanatical faith, but this does not mean that people from countries where "freedom" and "democracy" are words with only a publicity value can take advantage of British freedom to turn it to subversive purposes (*see Page 8*).

In the meantime, the House of Lords has been appealing to the Government not to give an entirely negative reply to the Russian suggestion for a conference on peace. No one knows better than Lord Salisbury how unlikely it is that anything of solid and permanent achievement should come out of such a conference. All he asks is that the Government should "not make it too difficult for such a conference to take place."

For the Government the Lord Chancellor gave a sympathetic answer. But he was careful to add the warning that "we do not want to be drawn into futile discussions for propaganda purposes." Up to now, similar discussions have seemed to serve little other purpose.

BACK HOME

THERE is joy in Lambeth. The "Old Vic" Company has returned to the old playhouse in the Waterloo Road, which a bomb destroyed nine years ago. In a way the bomb may have even done the Old Vic company some good.

What was a local institution became in those years a great theatrical organization with a world-wide reputation. But the old regulars were not consoled. The Old Vic belonged to Lambeth, where it was born, and now at last it has gone home to the old playhouse, rebuilt and refurnished, and to the most loyal and discerning audience in London.—*P.O'D.*

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PEOPLE

THE DESERVING CAUSE

■ At a recent investiture at Government House, Ottawa, honors of the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem were conferred upon CNR officials for furthering the aims of the Order. **Robert C. Vaughan,** CMG, of Montreal, (*right below*) former CNR Chairman and President, received from Viscount Alexander the splendid cape and insignia of Knight of Grace of the Grand Priory; **William A. Armstrong,** Regional Supervisor of First Aid, Winnipeg, (*l. above*) was awarded the medal of a Serving Brother; **Paul E. Poitras,** Supervisor of First Aid, Montreal, also became a Serving Brother.

—CNR

SERVING *Brother, Knight of Grace.*

■ On Dec. 4, at the Dominion-Provincial Financial Conference in Ottawa, **Premier Walter Jones** of PEI is going to claim $1,000,000 for alienation of natural resources. This, he says, should have been claimed when the island entered Confederation in 1873. The Western provinces have received millions of dollars for the use of their resources, he claims. "I don't know why nobody ever asked for it before." (*See Page 11.*)

■ A Winnipeg veteran has won a cash prize from the Manitoba Government and made life a lot easier for leg amputees, including himself. **Henry Lavery McKee** is a member of the DVA prosthetic appliance service staff at Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg. Since losing his right leg while serving with the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders in World War II, he has had difficulty in getting up from a sitting position without his artificial leg becoming detached from the stump. After a lot of thought and experiment, he has perfected a modified type of suction pocket valve which will be used at the hospital.

THE HELPING HAND

■ A new Book of Common Prayer has just been printed for the Church of England in Canada. It is in Eskimo, for use by Arctic missions. The typesetting job was done by an Irish

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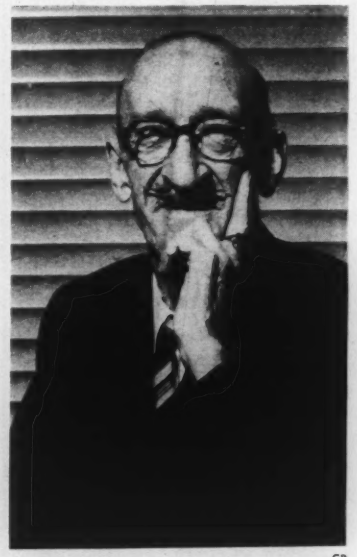
printer, **J. M. McDowell** of Toronto, and he's glad the 598-page job is over. He had to master the 12 Eskimo characters, each of which can be used four different ways.

■ New Brunswicker **Milton Gregg,** Labor Minister, said the day had gone when Maritime fathers told their sons: "Get an education, boy, and then get out of these provinces." Speaking to several hundred "displaced" Maritimers in Toronto, he continued: "Now, however, Maritimers are getting a better appreciation of their province and their people. This is particularly true of the veterans who had a chance to see far-off lands."

■ For the first time, the Order of Scholastic Merit, given by the Council of Public Instruction of the Province of Quebec, was bestowed last week on two English-speaking teachers. **Miss Gertie M. Gallant** and **John J. Sheehey** are Professors of English at Quebec City's Notre Dame Academy and St. Patrick's High School respectively. Mr. Sheehey has been teaching for 27 years, Miss Gallant for 41; she wishes she could "start all over again."

■ In Ottawa, **Paul E. Tassé** has retired. Better known as "Red," he will be remembered by many as the cheerful head barber at the Chateau Laurier. In 1939, he was in attendance on the King throughout the Royal Tour. Now 65, he is proud of his long association, while cutting their hair, with two of Canada's former Prime Ministers, the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and R. B. Bennett. He



—C°

"RED" TASSE: *Premiers and kings.*

owns autographed photographs of both of them and at Mr. King's request, acted as one of his pallbearers.

■ **William Carey Ditmars,** well-known Vancouver businessman, brought the first automobile to the city in 1899. But today's traffic, he says, is going to the dogs. He still drives a car part way downtown each day but prefers to finish the trip on foot for safety. However, he has managed to dodge traffic long enough to celebrate his 85th birthday last week. And he has no intention of retiring; his motto is: "Keep on going."

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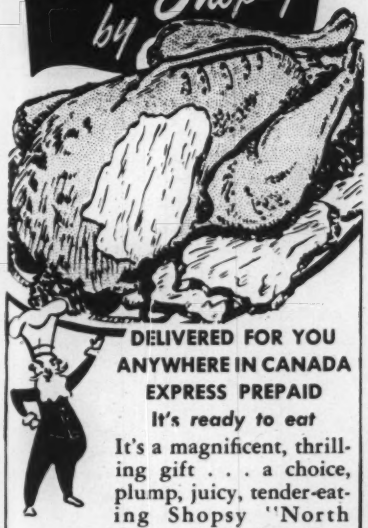

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ART

ARTISTS AND ADMEN

THE APPEARANCE, last fall, of the first "Canadian Art Director's Annual" was greeted with mixed emotions. There was much professional applause, but also considerable misgivings as to its chances as a practical publishing venture. The Annual's eventual success was a tribute to the quality of its contents, the initiative of its publisher and the enthusiasm of its sponsor, the Toronto Art Director's Club. The 1950 volume, "Second Annual of Advertising and Editorial Art", (Burns and MacEachern, Toronto, $4.00) provides further evidence of increasing creativeness in Canadian commercial art.

For far too long, the term "commercial artist" has carried overtones of scorn. It is long overdue for it to be conceded that the role which art plays in commerce is not only functional but can, under the proper circumstances, be highly creative. Aesthetic snobs, with the catch-phrase cant which they confuse with culture, conveniently forget that fine artists as different as Toulouse-Lautrec and Paul Nash, Daumier and Edward Bawden, Hokusai and Hopper practised the commercial arts of cartooning, poster and menu designs, newspaper ads and book illustration. It is forgotten, too, that Dürer, Hogarth and Hiroshige were "commercial" men when serving out popular prints for a mass audience.

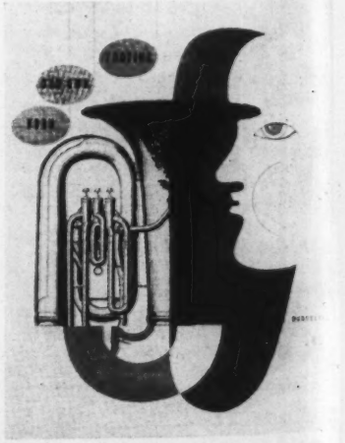
In Canada, Tom Thomson and such members of the "Seven" as A. Y. Jackson, J. E. H. MacDonald, Franklin Carmichael, F. H. Varley and Arthur Lismer were all, at one time, commercial artists. A. J. Casson, the President of the Royal Canadian Academy, is a "commercial" artist. Such talented younger Canadian painters as Albert Dumouchel, W. A. Winter, Raoul Bonin, Walter Yarwood, Eric Aldwinkle, Oscar Cahen, Jack Bush, Henry Eveleigh and Harold Town practise commercial art.

England's Frozen Asset

In that peculiarly anti-social geography which is the Canadian earth, commercial art has an exceptionally marked place in helping to form a national cultural pattern. As Canadian radio music and drama must often substitute for the concert hall and the legitimate stage, so commercial art, *via* magazines, helps take Canadian creative visual design into the nation's scattered homes.

Evidence that the quality of Canadian advertising art is improving is graphically borne out by the "Second Annual of Advertising and Editorial Art". Forty art directors and 78 artists have lent their talents to make the 175 pieces reproduced a first-rate cross-section of what is best in commercial design and illustration. The new volume also remedies a lack left in last year's volume by including work by Quebec artists, who have contributed substantially to creative typographic design (especially through the fine example of Montreal's *Ecole des Arts Graphiques*).

Altogether, the second Art Director's Annual is the most complete and attractive symposium of Canadian applied art yet published. It is warmly recommended, not only to advertisers, artists and art directors, but to the attention of all Canadians interested in an aspect of creative activity that intimately affects their day-to-day living.—*P.D.*



ART DIRECTORS' MEDAL *went to Leslie Trevor for this design.*

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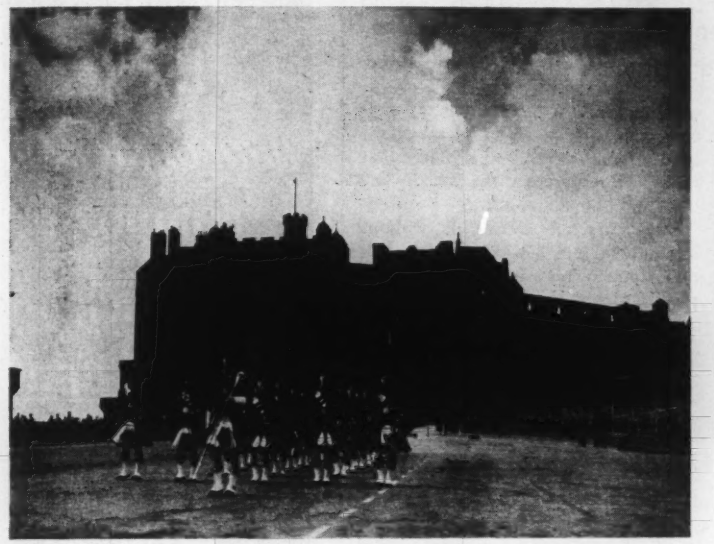
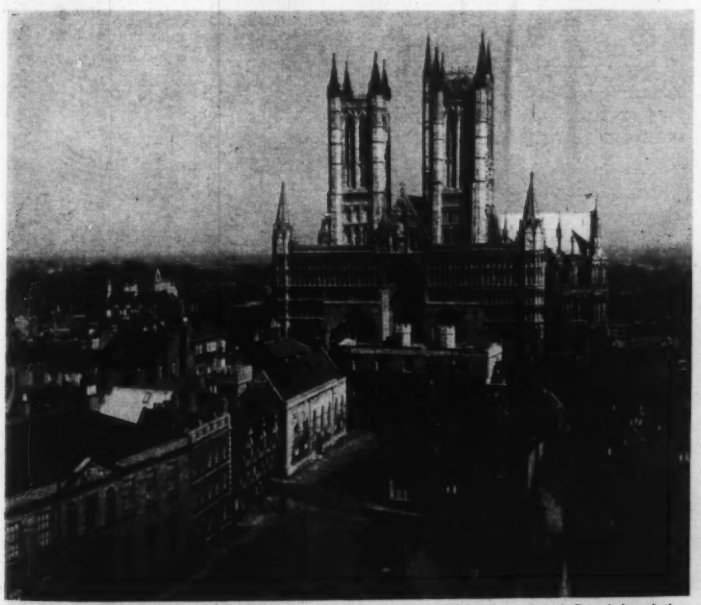
TRAVEL

FESTIVAL OF BRITAIN – 1951



A TRAVEL *Mecca again in 1951. The Esplanade, Edinburgh Castle.*

THE WORLD-FAMOUS "BACKS", *beside the River Cam, Cambridge.*



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SPORTS

HOCKEY TAKES OVER

After a Month in the Back Seat, Ice Addicts Move to the Front

OCTOBER and November are tough months for those who take their hockey seriously and undiluted. There they are with their schedules in full swing and nobody much paying any attention. While most of the professional arenas are still bulging, there are signs this year of a falling off, especially in New York and Boston.

To keep any kind of a hold on the sports headlines, the moguls have, as usual, resorted to the old trick of calling each other names, bringing up phoney issues to belabor, and in general carrying on as loudly as possible.

One issue that wasn't brought up by the hockey people themselves, but which they can't ignore for much longer, is the matter of tie games. What started out as a patriotic wartime measure has been carried on to ease the wear and tear of the longer schedule. There are signs that the fans are getting a little bored with it.

By the end of November, the NHL standings had a funny look. New York Rangers had won one game, lost nine, and tied *seven*, well over one third of their games to date. For the league as a whole, almost exactly one quarter of the games had ended in ties.

Few loyal fans are going to be aroused at the sight of their hopeful heroes breaking even in seven games out of seventeen. It's like finding the last page missing of an exciting story.

THE AMATEURS TOO

THE AMATEUR hockey front has also been abuzz in various sectors.

■ If Canada is represented at the next world championship meet in Paris, it will be by the Lethbridge Maple Leafs, of whom some Canadians may well not have heard, though they are indisputably the intermediate champions of Western Canada. What with one thing and another, hockey is about the only sport in which Canada still has an international reputation. Let's hope that nothing happens to it.

■ No junior hockey player at St. Michael's College, in Toronto, is drawing $115 a week. This was recently made very clear by irate scholastic officials in reply to a charge that the figure represented the weekly pay of Willie Marshall, a centre.

The story, of course, is without foundation. It is a widely known fact that students play because of school spirit and not for money.

■ The Governor General, having disappointed the football faithful by missing the East-West final this year (see *National Round-up*) (the year before last, his opening kick-off went farther than the regular one which followed it), will have his name connected in future with "amateur" hockey.

The trophy to be competed for each winter by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association's new "major" series will be the "Alexander Trophy." Leagues involved are the Western Canada, the Ontario Association, the Quebec Senior, the Maritime Senior, and the Cape Breton Senior.

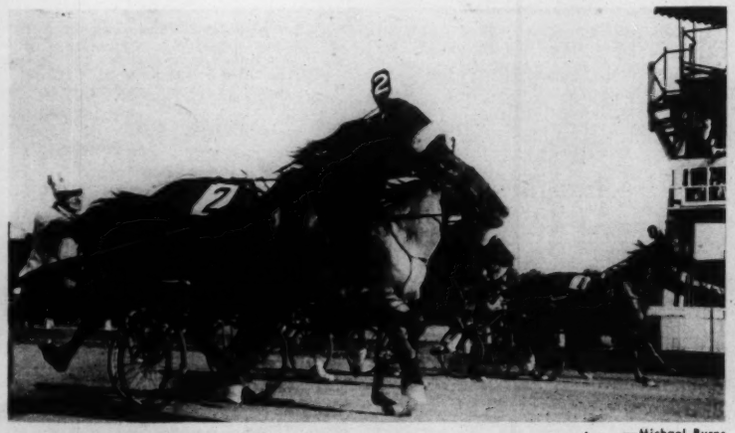
NIGHT-MARES?

CANADA'S fanciest and most ambitious trotting and pacing track, the revamped Thorncliffe establishment at Toronto, had a highly successful season last summer and still lost money. The reason was that the Ontario Government refused to permit night racing, on the somewhat tenuous grounds that this would increase betting.

Obviously no one was going to lose much sleep over the prospect of the wealthy proprietors of the venture going into the red, but a new note has been injected into the picture by a resolution passed at a meeting of the Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Society held in conjunction with the Royal Winter Fair.

The Society points out that the lack of night racing hits not only the trackmen but the province's farmers. Canadian horses and drivers are among the best, but have had to race abroad to make the sport pay.

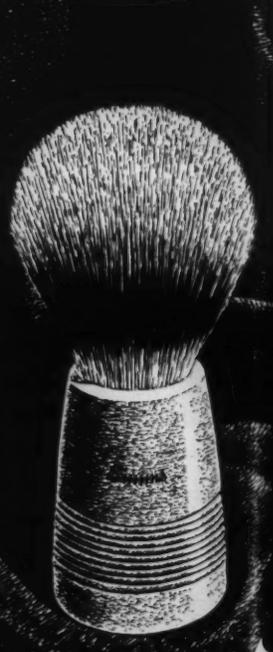
The resolution may have some effect. Track-owners vote small, but farmers vote big.—*Kim McIlroy*



—Michael Burns

NIGHT RACING? *Will farmers help Thorncliffe when promoters fail?*

Contributes to that *man of the world* composure which every man feels after an impeccable shave



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NEW *this season, the warmly luxurious Act IV fragrance in cologne, perfume, flacon. Fabergé.*

DOUBLE ACCENT *for her enchantment . . . Bond Street toilet water, talc. Yardley.*

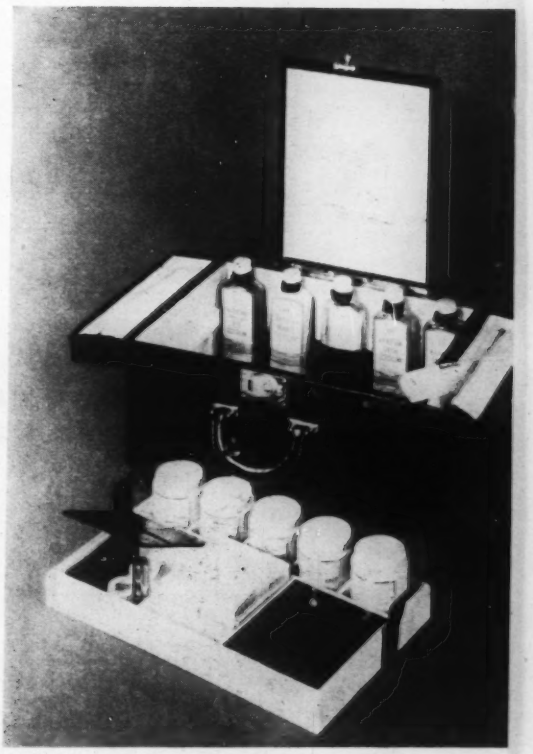
or Christmas ...And for All Year

ou—or someone else? Buying perfume is simple. The only guide as to what is e right scent is your own taste. Do you like the way it smells? Does it mean eauty to you? Then it is yours.

How do perfume, cologne and toilet water differ? Amount of alcohol added the original blend of essential oils determines strength of the liquid scent. erfume is the strongest—has the least amount of the carrying agent. Next in rength is toilet water. Cologne is usually the lightest form of liquid fragrance.

How should this lovely gift be used? Keep it in full view to remind you to ear it every day. Never place it on the radiator or in the direct sun. Excessive eat causes the alcohol to evaporate swiftly, thus spoiling the fine "balance" of e perfume bouquet. Once a bottle is opened, air consumes the alcohol, too, asting the lovely fragrance if it just stands on your dresser unused. It should be orn! It should be enjoyed! When closing the bottle of perfume or toilet water or logne with a ground glass stopper, give an extra twist to "seal" it.

GAY FELLOW *is the famous Snowman. This year he comes with shiny hat and broom. Inside, Blue Grass Flower Mist. Arden.*



DE LUXE *beauty case in alligator - grain cowhide. Comes equipped with Elizabeth Arden preparations in a removable plastic tray.*

SUMPTUOUS *Dark Brilliance dramatically boxed in shining black topped by richly colored, braided tassel. It's by Lenthéric.*

I'm so proud of my letters

I use Cameo Stationery It is so nice to write on Its smart style and fine quality give me a "lift" socially—Yet it is quite inexpensive.....

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CAMEO *Stationery* by BARBER-ELLIS

CRISPY, CRUNCHY *rice candy for Christmas time. It's easy, simple to make.*

Concerning Food:

HOLIDAY NIBBLERS

JUST IN CASE the family and guests feel slightly undernourished during the festive season you may wish to make some sweet items for the candy dish.

Rather than delve into the hows and whys of candy making (even with thermometer) we suggest some delightful and reasonably simple sweets.

Fruit Balls

These can be used for cookies if desired. The mixture can be kept in refrigerator and made up as needed.

1 cup pitted dates
½ lb. (8 oz. pkg.) dried figs

Brain-Teaser:

Are You Sure?

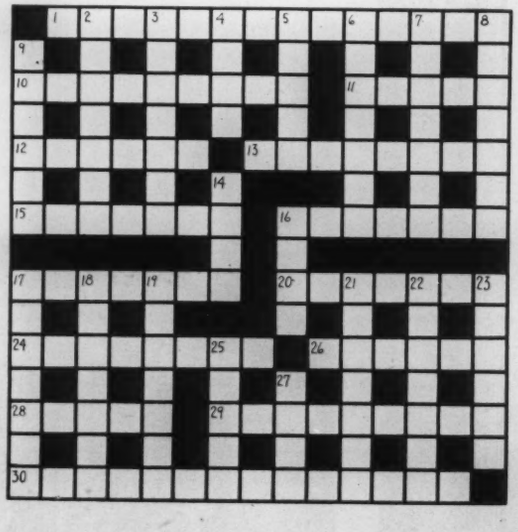
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. Surprisingly, a Londoner or New Yorker may be, who keeps up with the news. (6, 3, 5)
10. See 29.
11. Charges for lancing? (5)
12. Frank tried to get a hundred! (6)
13. Me against me. (8)
15. Maybe his mother said, "Son, I dam' sure one day you be President United States!" (7)
16. Bees' powder puffs? (7)
17. Done with the smelling salts? (7)
20. He 3 the wrong-doer. (7)
24. No doubt Crusoe was until Friday. (8)
26. A setting for "A Midsummer Night's Dream". (6)
28. Stop for tar. (5)
29 and 10. Part of the volume of unexpected events. (7, 2, 9)
30. They draw in hair. (7, 7)

DOWN

2. Handed the performer back! (7)
3. Legally points the finger. (7)
4. In the end I get up as 14 comes down. (4)
5. A speed limit? (5)
6. Queen of a 26 glade. (7)
7. Discomfort suffered by natives of Malaya? (7)
8. It's messy? I will go and straighten things out. (7)
9. Where "you'll look sweet upon the seat". (6)
14. See 4. (4)
16. Remain a support. (4)
17. It's free! (7)
18. Eva has swallowed a gnat! Get the point? (7)
19. "The Man who came to Dinner" was one who came to 16 down. (7)
21. Opens a vault in secret. (7)
22. Having taken mixed drinks (and more than two!) the little clergyman stands on his head. (7)
23. How the athlete will overcome the heat? (3, 3)
25. The parrot, as the morning rises, makes a crow-like cry. (5)
27. Put the punch in the punch. (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1 and 16. The Cocktail Party
9. See 3
10. Eileen
11. Screen
13. Exacting
14. Hera
15. Drug
16. See 1
19. Abase
21 and 23. Mary Rose
26. Trillium
28. Cantor
29. Fiancé
30. Annotate
32. Osgoode Hall

DOWN

2. Hug
3 and 9. Cyrano de Bergerac
4. Cocteau
5. See 22
6. Islet
7. Rescue
8. Bennet
12. Evans
17. Apron
18. Hyacinth
20. Barrie
22 and 5. Arms and the Man
24. Shorts
25. Pinero
27. Links
31. Tyl

(134)

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STYLED BY Lou Ritchie

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General Agent for Canada, J. Alfred Ouimet, 85 St. Paul St. E., Montreal

1 cup fine coconut
1 tsp. lemon juice

Put dates and figs through food chopper. Add coconut and lemon juice. Knead until well blended. Pinch off pieces of mixture. Roll between palms of hands to form balls ¾-1" thick. Roll in ¼ cup finely chopped nuts until well coated. Yield: 3 doz. balls.

Note: This mixture may be used to stuff dates or prunes.

Candied Grapefruit Peel

Save skin from halved grapefruit—as many as you wish. Two or more (whole) grapefruit will yield about 100 pieces. Remove white membrane and cut skin in strips or petals. Cover with water in open kettle and boil 15 minutes. Discard water, repeat with fresh water—twice more. A total of three times.

Measure drained peel and for *each pint* add 2 cups sugar, 1½ cups water and ⅛ tsp. salt. Cook slowly in open kettle until syrup is quite heavy. Beware of syrup caramelizing. When done remove from heat. Measure and for *each pint* of peel and syrup add ½ envelope (½ tbsp.) gelatine softened in 2 tbsp. cold water. Stir well to dissolve. Let stand in syrup until cold. Drain on cake rack and then roll in granulated sugar. Addition of gelatine keeps the peel soft.

Bittersweet Drops

These are mouth-watering

1 cup chocolate chips (semi-sweet pieces)
¾ cup evaporated milk

Melt chocolate in double boiler and then add milk. Cook stirring frequently 15-20 minutes. The mixture will be thick. Cool and then chill in refrigerator 1 hour. Shape into ¾" balls—there should be about 3 dozen. Roll half of them in ½ cup chocolate shot and half in a cocoa coating made of 1 tbsp. cocoa combined with 1 tbsp. icing sugar.

Chocolate Delight

This sweet is super smooth but it should be made 24 hours before eating.

1¼ cups chocolate chips (semi-sweet pieces)
½ cup sweetened condensed milk
1½ tsp. rum flavoring ¼ cup ground nuts if desired

Melt chocolate in double boiler. Remove from heat and add a pinch of salt and the condensed milk. Beat with hand or electric beater until smooth. Stir in flavoring and nuts. Pour into greased 7 x 3 x 2 loaf pan. Refrigerate 24 hours. Cut in ¾" x ½" slices. Store in metal box tightly covered.

Crisp Rice Candy

4 cups crisp rice cereal
1 cup salted peanuts
1 cup sugar
½ cup corn syrup
1 cup cream or top milk

Mix together cereal and peanuts in large greased bowl. Cook sugar, syrup, and milk over low heat, stirring occasionally, to soft ball stage (236F). Remove from heat. Pour syrup over cereal mixture. Mix well. Turn into buttered 8 or 9-inch square pan. With hand, protected by a piece of waxed paper, pat mixture out evenly to fill pan. Cool. Cut in bars. Yield: 32 bars.

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EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
STRAWBERRY

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The Vinoy Park Opens Dec. 15

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Château Frontenac

All the colourful pageantry of Old World celebrations—carols, music, parties! All the festive trimmings—turkey, roast boar's head and special delicacies from the Château's famed cuisine.

All the charm of Old Québec—sleigh drives through quaint streets . . . visits to historic sites . . . shopping for Habitant handicrafts. Your headquarters, the gracious Château.

All the thrills of tobogganing on the Château slide, or at nearby Lac Beauport, the skiing wonderland of exciting slopes, gentle runs. In the evening, the fun of the Ski Hawk Club.

Information and reservations from any Canadian Pacific agent or write Hotel Manager.

Château Frontenac

A Canadian Pacific Hotel in Old Québec

Dry Cleaning:

NAUGHTY FABRICS

HAVE you had a dress dry cleaned recently? Were you satisfied with the result? Did your velvet cocktail dress show some damage after its third cleaning? Did your satin evening dress show chalky sections?

Don't blame your dry cleaner too much. Most materials dry clean well. But there is that 10 per cent of really non-cleanable merchandise that causes all the trouble. These are the "fashion" materials mostly. Some materials, like chiffon, are highly "sized" originally. That is, they are given added strength in the weaving of the fabric by a gelatine or starch base. Suppose you spill a glass of water on your chiffon evening dress.

It's difficult to take out such a stain by "dry" cleaning solvent. So it has to go over to the "wet" cleaning section. There it is first "dry" cleaned, measured and tested to see if the dye will run in the wet cleaning. Then it is handbrushed with water and a detergent; swooshed through two rinses and sizing added if necessary. Finally it is placed on a wind-whip and hot air blows up through the garment to dry it quickly.

And there's your chiffon garment all ready for you! It may look as good as new. But chances are the original sizing disappeared in the "wet" cleaning and sizing really can't be put back into a material satisfactorily. So your chiffon is limp and bedraggled in appearance. It isn't the dry cleaner's fault. Chiffon is a problem material.

Or take your velvet dress with the ribbon bands around the skirt. Brand new, the dress looks wonderful. But those bands are really just glued on. And when the dress is dry cleaned the bands loosen, shrivel and curl. It's just too bad but that's what happens.

And that simply darling dress with the airbrushed motif across the front! The design is sprayed on, just as in making a poster sign. So what happens when you insist your dry cleaner clean it? The design is altered in color and it cracks.

Or perhaps you have a suede-type fabric jacket. It looks like suede and feels like suede, but it may shrink as much as one inch in cleaning.

What is the answer to this 10 per cent difficult-to-clean merchandise? First, ask your salesclerk about the material before you buy the dress. Are the ribbon strips just glued on the velvet dress? Are the permanent pleats really permanent? Is the suede jacket really suede?

"Will This Dry Clean?"

Your local dry cleaners cannot always tell if your garment will dry-clean satisfactorily. They feel the manufacturer should assume the responsibility; that the manufacturer should have his material pretested and should tag each garment with information about the material.

Canadians spent over $35,000,000 last year to have their clothes dry cleaned. It's big business. It's a business in which practically every Canadian is involved. Says the Dry Cleaning Institute: Canadians can help promote better values for themselves by asking before making purchase, "Will this dry clean?"

Distaff:

THE KEYS HAVE IT

BACK from a successful second New York concert a couple of weeks ago, pianist **Marian Grudeff** of Toronto is to be guest soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Dec. 5.

■ We met a most unusual newspaper girl last week. Perhaps the fact that she is Dublin Irish accounts for this. **Muriel Bowen** wanted to combine writing with travel, so she arranged it. She persuaded her paper, *The Irish Independent,* to send her along with the Irish army jumpers to Fairs. For three years she's gone abroad with them, and this year she came to the the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto.

And she knows her horses! In fact, she did homework before taking on the assignment. She obtained her British Horse Society Instructors' certificate and also studied dressage (the type of training done by the Spanish Riding School of Vienna). She ought to be interested in horses. Her mother, Nancy Bowen, won the Ladies' Hunting championship at last summer's Dublin Horse Show.

■ And speaking of the Royal Winter Fair, **Mrs. Herbert J. O'Connell** of Montreal and her horse, Glenholme Radiance, won the Ladies' Single Harness Pony Cup.

■ How would you like to have 3,400 gardenias all at once? A Mexican gardenia hobbyist sent that many to the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto. There, **Mrs. Maitland MacIntosh,** a member of the Toronto Garden Club, arranged the gardenias in a *"Viva Mexico"* display and promptly won first prize in flower arrangements.

■ The Ottawa Zonta Club came of age the other week. President **Mrs. Mary Harrison** received the members at their 21st birthday party.

■ When **Simone Rainville** sings with the Quebec Symphony Orchestra on Dec. 10, she will be singing in her own home town. Soprano Simone just returned this Fall from a year of study in Paris.

—La Rose, Montreal

SIMONE RAINVILLE

ing tresses without removing the natural oil. "If Hollywood, why not Vancouver?" Anita asked herself, and the answer came speedily in crowded appointment books. Several of the Scottish customers were delighted to find that the healing infra-red rays soothed their rheumatic and arthritic twinges at the same time.

For those curl customers who prefer the natural life, there is the little patio in the rear. There a flagged walk leads to a flower-circled pool and a play-pen for the young fry. (This play-pen had to be remodelled recently: it wasn't sufficiently boy-proof.) While Bobbie makes the sand fly, Mother can acquire a glamorous bisqué hue as Old Sol, or an electric substitute, dries her expertly-set locks.

When, relaxed and suntanned, she goes in for the final touches the outdoors will still be with her. Boxes of huge pansies peer into large view windows, while seascapes and landscapes—painted by versatile Anita—decorate the walls. Gray, chartreuse and Permanent Wave roses (yes, there really is a rose with that name) make a charming background for ornaments and ivy holders which are also products of Anita's ingenuity. That girl with the sparkling gipsy face just can't help creating.

Neither can good-looking Jim Arnot, her husband. He is an expert accountant by training.

Jim balances the books—"If I did it the shop would go into a tailspin," laughed Anita — and is enormously proud of his career wife.

But if you pry a bit you'll find that the Arnot ambition has nothing to do with setting lotions or cold war on drabness. They want to run a guest ranch—for children. A place where the very young can learn that joy in living is the very best beauty treatment in the world.

Children:

Adoption

by Phyllis Burns

"WE ADOPTED Robert four years ago—does his mother now have the right to take him from us?"

This is the kind of question being asked by many Canadian parents whose children are theirs through adoption. These mothers and fathers are wondering if a recent decision of the Privy Council in far-away London will have any effect on their families. Has a new legal precedent been established that will enable their child's real mother to step into their homes and claim what was once hers?

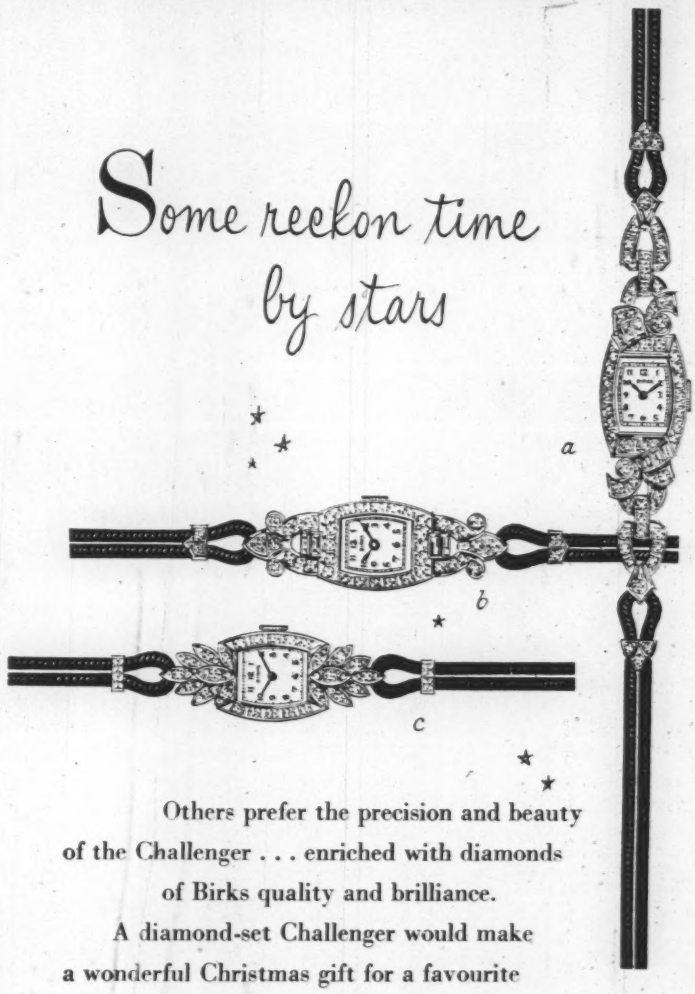
The Privy Council ruling was the final step in a long and complicated series of court actions, the Martin-Duffell case. Miss Duffell, unmarried, felt she could not give her baby the kind of life she wanted for him, so she let some acquaintances of hers, the Martins, have him for adoption.

A few months later, better in health, and with a letter from her parents in England offering her and her baby a home with them, she decided she wanted her little boy back. The case went from court to court, until the Privy Council upheld the judgment of

CONTINUED ON PAGE 40

IT'S ✶ FROM ✶ BIRKS

Some reckon time by stars



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C. Cushion shaped platinum case, 26 diamonds 525.00

D. Fashioned in 14kt. white gold and embellished with 10 diamonds 290.00

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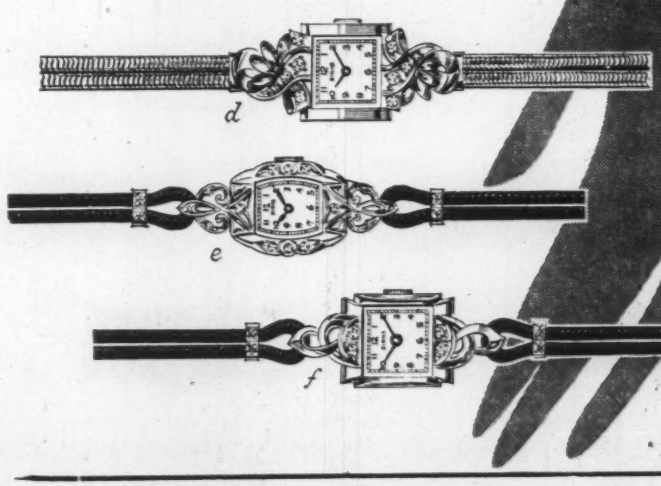
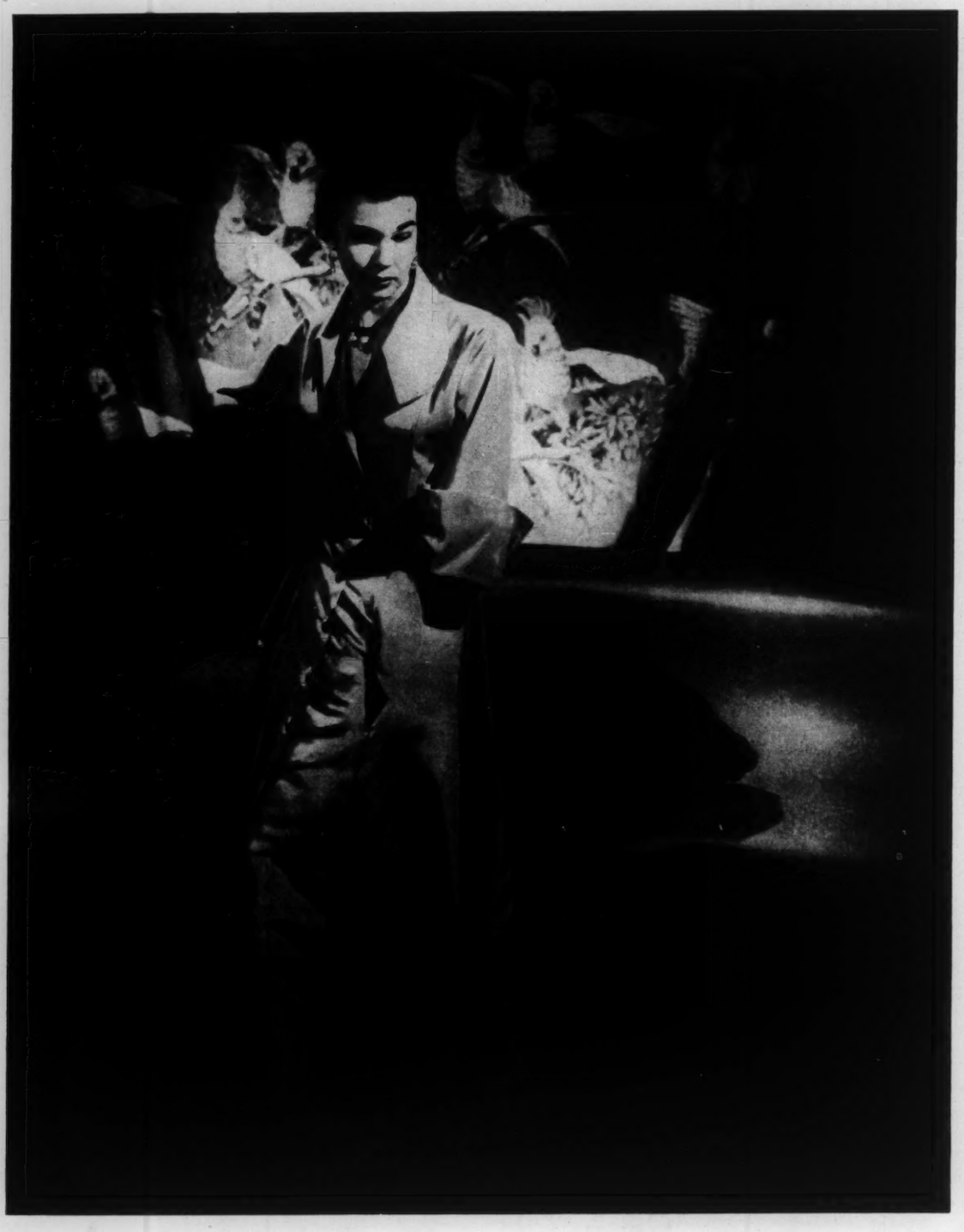
BIRKS
JEWELLERS



TUNE TO SIMPSON'S FRIDAY NIGHT BROADCASTS OF THE TORONTO SYMPHONY POP CONCERTS OVER THE TRANS-CANADA NETWORK OF THE CBC.



Magnificent robe for Christmas giving . . . lustrous taffeta lined with the new wonder fabric "Milium" . . . feather-light insulation against the cold. From a Holiday Collection of "At Home and Fireside" Fashions.

Housecoats, Second Floor.

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CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

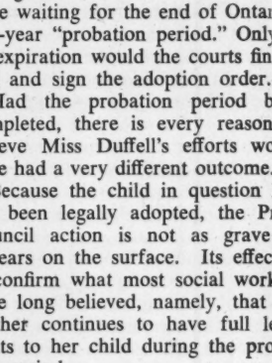
the Supreme Court of Canada th said Miss Duffell could have her chil

She got him largely because th adoption had not been legally com pleted; her change of mind occurre during the months when the Martin were waiting for the end of Ontari two-year "probation period." Only its expiration would the courts finall seal and sign the adoption order.

Had the probation period bee completed, there is every reason t believe Miss Duffell's efforts woul have had a very different outcome.

Because the child in question ha not been legally adopted, the Priv Council action is not as grave a appears on the surface. Its effect to confirm what most social worke have long believed, namely, that th mother continues to have full lega rights to her child during the proba tion period.

No wonder then that puzzled peopl



are asking: "How can we be protecte against the whims of a mother wh gives up her child and then change her mind? Why have a waiting tim if it means our plans for the futur can be upset?"

Well, the waiting time has severa values. Most important, it gives th adopting parents, as well as th natural parents and the courts, a opportunity to make sure that all i going well. But the best guarante against a bombshell such as explode in the Martins' life, is to adopt a chil only from a social agency.

The child offered for adoption b a recognized agency is one whos mother has had ample opportunity t reach a decision about giving up he baby. She has had skilled help i making up her mind, help in assessin other alternatives; she has decide upon adoption with a full knowledg of what is involved.

When an adoption is so arranged the likelihood that she will change he mind is reduced to the very minimum

For families where the adoptio has been completed, where the proba tion period is over, the Privy Counci decision means little. For those in th middle of the probation period. I merely reaffirms what has always bee a fact—that the mother has the righ to change her mind during this time For those contemplating adoption, i underlines what social workers hav been saying for years—that the bes place from which to adopt a child i a recognized adoption agency.

PHYLLIS BURNS *is Sec'y, Chil Welfare Division, Can. Welfare Coun cil. She's a native Haligonian; gradu ated in Political Science, History, fro Dalhousie; got her diploma in Socia Science at the University of Toronto*

FILMS

A LUNAR TRAVELOGUE WITH SPATIAL LIFT

MOST people have had an interest in the moon ever since they were old enough to cry for that improbable planet; so it wasn't surprising to find a triple line of movie-goers stretching right to the corner at the opening of "Destination Moon."

The George Pal production pays the public the compliment of taking the general lunar interest seriously. It provides for the uninitiated a Woody Woodpecker simplification of jet propelled flight, but its general assumption is that the movie audience is as interested as the producers in the technical, commercial and military problems connected with lunar flight. (I found the Woody Woodpecker sequences more clarifying than some of the more esoteric explanations here, but the latter, on the other hand, were probably kindergarten stuff to any ten-year-old reader of *Popular Mechanics*.)

MARY LOWREY ROSS

For comedy "Destination Moon" relies, rather perfunctorily, on the wisecracks of the radio operator, a skeptical Brooklynite. Apart from this, the film is almost as severely dedicated to its experiment as a demonstration in a mechanical exhibition. The producers take no liberties with science, and allow no liberties with the script. No beautiful lady mathematical-physicist goes along to help with the computations. The blank and sterile moon offers no surprises, apart from responding encouragingly to the crew's Geiger counters. The only novelties and diversions the script allows come under the head of observed or deduced phenomena.

These are fascinating. Once free of the earth's gravitational pull, for instance, the crew find themselves floating about their cabin like fish in an aquarium. To counteract this, they wear magnetized shoes, which hold them to the floor and even allow them to stroll, in pressurized suits, around the outside of the plane. The plane is travelling at the rate of seven miles a second, but so are they, so there isn't a thing to worry about unless somebody slips. Then, of course, the scientist slips, and has to be rescued by one of the crew, who uses an oxygen tank as a combination propeller and lifebelt.

One of the compensations of scientific illiteracy is that it restores us to the age of simple faith where we can believe anything, including spatial rescue by a 200-pound oxygen tank. If you can accept this, along with the film's main thesis—that the moon is a vital military objective from which any occupying power can take pot-shots at the Earth—you should have a reasonably good time at "Destination Moon."—*Mary Lowrey Ross*

THEATRE

THE CALL BOARD

Nov. 30: "Arsenic and Old Lace" by Sault Ste. Marie Theatre Workshop, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

Nov. 30: "Born Yesterday" by Stage Society of Univ. of Man., Winnipeg.

Dec. 4: "The Paragon" by Woodstock Little Theatre, Ont.

Dec. 5: "Dear Octopus" by Amateur Players, Corner Brook, Nfld.

Dec. 5: "Thérèse" by Ottawa Drama League.

Dec. 7: "The Importance of Being Earnest" by Players' Guild of Hamilton, Ont.

■ This Fall a tour has been made, to include 25 Ontario towns, by a group calling themselves Theatre Series. It's managed by Michael Sadlier and Bruce Yorke, the two responsible for last summer's successful Peterborough-Niagara Falls stock circuit. They're doing "The Wind and the Rain": are planning a second tour in the New Year with "See How They Run."

■ At Leaside (Toronto), the Kingston summer stock company is playing a second winter season of popular plays, two nights a week. The cast is drawn from Toronto players, under the joint management of Arthur Sutherland and Drew Thompson.

—Eagle-Lion

DESTINATION MOON: *Earthlings wander about as Geiger counters sing.*

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THEN AND NOW

APPOINTMENTS

Clive Planta, for the past five years Manager of the Fisheries Council of Canada, is the new Provincial Deputy Minister of Fisheries for Newfoundland.

Dr. Adrien Cambron, OBE, 55, has been appointed Co-Director with **Dr. E. W. R. Steacie** of the Division of Chemistry and Director of the Applied Chemistry Branch at the National Research Laboratories.

Dr. Leo Marion, MBE, 51, is now Assistant Director of the Division of Chemistry, National Research Council.

RETIREMENTS

A. E. Cook, Windsor, Ont., City Treasurer, after 32 years of municipal service. His term of office saw the city's debt reduced from $34,000,000 to less than $15,000,000.

AWARDS

W. N. Cox, of Trinity College, Toronto, has won a Rhodes Scholarship for Bermuda. He is in his final year of the Honor Course in Modern History. He will start his studies at Oxford next fall.

DEATHS

Dr. Donald Alexander Hingston, 72, noted Montreal physician and banker, founder and former president of St. Mary's Hospital; at Westmount, Que.

Dr. Walter F. Ferrier, 85, prominent Canadian mineralogist; in Toronto. His mineral collections provided the nucleus of collections at the Universities of Toronto and McGill.

Robert Melville Smith, 63, former Deputy Minister of Highways for Ontario; in Toronto after several years of ill health. He suffered a heart attack in 1942 at Fort St. John while directing construction of the Alaska Highway.

Maj.-Gen. R. M. Luton, 59, wartime Director of Medical Services for the Canadian Army; in Ottawa.

Harvey Gale Watson, 78, long-time resident of Vancouver, at various times editor, teacher, insurance salesman and realtor; in Vancouver.

Francis Stevenson, 72, well known as organist and choirmaster throughout Western Canada; in Victoria, BC, after an illness of six months.

Prof. Robert William Wade, 76, former director of the Livestock Branch of the Ontario Agriculture Department; at his home in Weston, Ont.

John Morrison, 76, former MP for Weyburn, Sask., Secretary of the United Grain Growers for 32 years; in Regina.

Douglas Mann, 32, former Olympic skier and candidate for alderman in the current London, Ont., election campaign; he suffered multiple skull fractures in a car crash at St. George, Ont. He was a brother of Maj.-Gen. Churchill Mann.

The **Rev. Peter John Bart,** 52, member of the Basilian Fathers and Pastor of Markstay, Ont., Roman Catholic Church; in St. Joseph's Hospital, Toronto, after an illness of several months.

THE LIGHTER SIDE

Oh, My Sacroiliac!

by Mary Lowrey Ross

THE best news of the week comes from Dr. Paul C. Williams of Southwestern Medical College. Dr. Williams announces that we should forget all about correct posture and learn to slump.

Don't sit up straight, he urges. Sitting up straight increases the hollow in the back and leads to lordosis. Practically everything we have been taught about correct posture leads straight to lordosis, with resultant damage to the vertebral cushions, along with backache and emotional displacement. The really correct sitting posture, according to Dr. Williams, involves keeping the spine in a continuous outward curve, with the knees higher than the hips.

This is the posture most of us discovered to our great comfort in public school, and were sharply discouraged from using. You see how right we were.

Designers of domestic chairs are right out in front with Dr. Williams. For instance, there is the famous chair made by Designer Charles Eames of California. The Eames chair, which is moulded from fibre-glass and plastic, looks rather like a sitz bath mounted on four spindles. Chippendale and Sheraton would never recognize it as a chair, for they built chairs on the principle that form, including the human form, follows function. Designer Eames, whose chair allows the spine to curve outward and restores the poor beat-up vertebral cushions, modelled his on the humane theory that function follows form.

BUT WHILE private chairs have caught up with the times, public chairs are still modelled on the principle that the seated human torso naturally assumes a right angle rather than a curve. It would probably be impossible to calculate, in terms of national lordosis, the amount of damage that has been done by waiting-room chairs, library chairs, committee and board room chairs, audience chairs, and the folding metal chairs, rigid and unyielding as death itself, that are rented out by mortuary parlors.

The only public chair I can think of that is genuinely adapted to the human skeletal structure is the dental chair. It has a footrest and a headrest, and it can be tilted to accommodate the vertebral column at practically any angle. Most of these arrangements are for the convenience of the dentist, to be sure, but if you think they aren't a solace to the patient as well, try to imagine yourself sitting in an audience-chair while the dentist explores the source of an old tap-root.

THE physical predicament of a man sitting in an audience chair—especially through a long after-dinner speech—is something we ignore merely because we have become accustomed to it. Through the chairman's introductory remarks he is usually able to maintain what we have always been taught is "correct posture"—shoulders back, chest advanced, face forward, feet flat on the floor. As the speech itself progresses, however, he crosses his knees, but soon abandons this, since in an audience chair both feet are needed on the floor to maintain bodily balance—a trick in itself, Dr. Williams points out, almost as difficult as holding a baseball bat erect on two fingers.

His next move is to fling one arm over the back of his chair and rest the head that is ringing with platitudes on the palm of his hand. By this time he has completely abandoned posture and is sitting low on spine, a position that the audience chair austerely rejects. The end of the address is likely to find him with his right arm cocked over the back of his chair, his left elbow among the shredded celery and gnawed olive pits on the table, and his feet hooked into the rung of his neighbor's chair.

The Romans found a much more sensible solution. They reclined after eating, thus avoiding pressure on the joints, nerves and vertebral cushions. They also avoided after-dinner speeches.

If Dr. Williams' posture theories are correct they give us a clue to the exacerbated state of current civilization: for civilization is run from the seats of the mighty, and the seats of the mighty are traditionally hard, unyielding, and non-functional. Possibly something could be done about this. If the Security Council Chamber, for instance, were equipped with Eames functional chairs, expressly designed to be "sympathetic" to the human frame, mightn't the sitters, at ease with themselves, come round to a more sympathetic attitude towards each other?

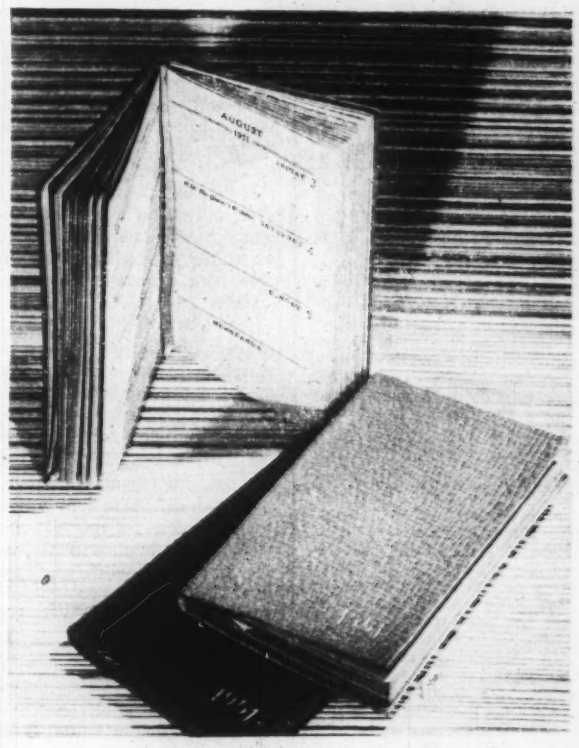
We will probably never know, for Mr. Malik, if approached on the subject, would inevitably say *Nyet*, on the unbreakable Soviet principle that it is far better to be uncomfortable oneself than to see the rest of the world comfortable.

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

tax structure is very sensitive to changes in employment and incomes. With more people employed at higher incomes the Government collects more. It's also very sensitive to the price level. Commodity taxes, most customs duties and excise taxes (except liquor and tobacco) are on an *ad valorem* basis. As the price goes up, the Government take goes up too.

It's also true that probably half the Government's expenditures are fixed, and do not go up as prices rise. Budget-making is certainly easier when the economy's going at full speed and prices are rising. This year's surplus will certainly be larger than the $15 millions Abbott estimated. But it may also be well below last year's $111 million. Informed guesses range from $200 million down to $60 or $70 millions.



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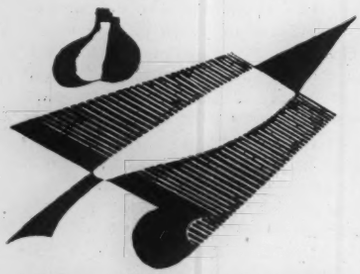

the browser

Public opinion is a fearful and wonderful thing but watch yourself next time you run into a friend who knows some celebrities at first-hand —"But what are they *really* like?" you'll say, for private opinion is what you prefer! Well, that's what you'll get in THE LITTLE PRINCESSES ($3.50) by Marion Crawford, and a very delightful story she makes of it. "Crawfie" was twenty-two when she was chosen by the Duke and Duchess of York as governess to their little girls and the Princesses were five and two. This account of their well-ordered, rather circumscribed lives, right up to the moment when Princess Margaret became "Charley's Aunt," is full of affection and quiet humour. "Life in a palace rather resembles camping in a museum," Miss Crawford remarks, and there is no sticky sentimentality in her very genuine admiration for the Royal Family nor her enjoyment of their foibles. As a Christmas gift, it will cover a wide territory!

No one with a yen for country living can get enough private opinions on the pleasures of rural life, and no one give them more satisfactorily than Roderick Haig-Brown in MEASURE OF THE YEAR ($3.50). This is no city slicker's ecstatic and inaccurate account of country ways for Mr. Haig-Brown has been a countryman all his life—it is rather a leisurely consideration of his way of living. "In all things except writing", he says, "I am an amateur by choice and in the original meaning of the word; I do the things I do for the love of doing them . . ." This happy philosophy pervades the book in which chapters on the beauty of the changing seasons are interspersed with anecdotes and observations on such subjects dear to the countryman's heart as tree planting, fishing, duck shooting, and local politics. Because it is full of deep delight in quiet living, no one who prefers trees to skyscrapers should miss *Measure of the Year*.

If you can drag yourself past the temptation of the bookshelves at Smith's you'll find yourself out of the frying-pan into the fire when your eye lights on the array of leather things at the back of the shop! The jewel-cases ($12.95 and up) look like tiny, very perfectly finished suitcases but the sewing baskets are unmistakable — they look just like the first sewing basket you ever saw! In different sizes ($13.95, $17.50, and $22.95), they are all rectangular and roomy, lined with moire and variously fitted, with leather lids that fasten with lock and key, and every female from eight to eighty who takes the least pride in wielding a needle will dote on them. Then there are enchanting small gifts such as a stamp case of pigskin just the size of an ordinary stamp (85c), a pigskin shoe-horn with a stirrup to pull it by (95c), and a combination bottle opener and corkscew of good substantial weight in chrome with a neat pigskin case ($1.25).

Don't close your Christmas lists until you've investigated

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BOOKS

OUT OF THE WEST

THE FRASER — by Bruce Hutchison — *Clarke, Irwin—$4.50.*

WE MIGHT expect that the writer who painted such a revealing portrait of his native land in "The Unknown Country" would be just the right man to describe one of the most interesting furrows on that country's rugged face. In point of fact, the editors of the "Rivers of America" series could hardly have found a better man anywhere for the job of telling his fellow-Canadians—and Americans, too, one hopes—the story of the mighty Fraser.

To Mr. Hutchison the great river of the West is above all things a *personality*—a potent, forceful, often vicious personality whose influence on the progress of Canadian history can hardly be overestimated. By insisting that the subject of his book is a great deal more than a mere geographical phenomenon Mr. Hutchison has invested his "biography" with a remarkable aura of excitement and significance.

He tells of the early explorers, Spanish, Russian and American, who searched for the legendary river, only to sail unknowingly past its fog-enshrouded mouth; of Alexander Mackenzie who first came upon it from the East, believing it to be the Columbia; of the tenacious Simon Fraser who paddled its furious waters from source to delta; of the wild-eyed gold-seekers who populated its banks and the innocent English gentlemen who journeyed to its head by raft and caravan in search of fame and fortune.

He tells, as well, of Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, the notorious "hanging judge", James Douglas, the dull but determined governor, Amor de Cosmos, the crusading editor, Irving, Millard and Wright, the crazy river-pilots who needed only a Mark Twain to give them immortality—the whole colorful band of saints and sinners, heroes and hell-raisers, who helped to carve the Province of British Columbia out of the Western Wilderness.

There is a wonderful chapter on the great Confederation Conference of 1870, when Sir John A. Macdonald, intent on outwitting the Yankees, snared the colony for the new Dominion of Canada with the bribe of an iron road. There is a glorious section "For Anglers Only" on the original inhabitants of the Fraser, a shrewd analysis of the capital-labor "balance of power" in Vancouver politics and a brilliant summing up of the future of the river in terms of hydro-electric power—six million horsepower of electricity, the largest source of unused power left in North America.

The Fraser has had a turbulent history but it is almost totally lacking in legend. Its inhabitants and visitors, preoccupied in the search for gold, lumber and fish, have had little time to dream and dramatize and the river is the poorer for this want of romance. However, Mr. Hutchison has not lacked source material and he has organized it into a vivid, fast-moving chronicle.

The numerous black-and-white illustrations by Richard Bennett are appropriately rugged and dramatic.

—J.L.W.

—Richard Bennett

From "The Fraser"

FURTHER HEROES

HOCKEY STARS — by Ron McAllister — *McClelland & Stewart—$1.50.*

THERE'S no telling where all this could end. "Hockey Stars" is a sequel to "Hockey Heroes", and to "Football Stars, Today and Yesterday", and the supply of heroes both hockey and rugby, to say nothing of baseball, lacrosse, basketball, and ping pong is virtually unlimited.

The sixteen brief biographies of familiar hockey names of the past and present follow the standard pattern of the radio show from which they were adapted intact: a few dates and places with one or two dramatized incidents marking the high points.

This is a good one for the kids, especially at the reasonable price. Grown-ups might like their biographies a little franker and more penetrating, though it's doubtful that the subjects warrant the effort.

—Richard Bennett

From "The Fraser"

For the record, there are stories and pictures of Turk Broda, Charlie Conacher, Bill Cook, Bill Durnan, Babe Dye, Flash Hollett, Red Horner, Dick Irvin, Aurel Joliat, Ted Kennedy, Ted Lindsay, Ken Reardon, Maurice Richard, Eddie Shore, Nels Stewart, and Georges Vezina.—*K.M.*

WHAT TRAVEL DOES

THE ROVING I—by Eric Nicol—*Ryerson—$2.25.*

MR. NICOL—who definitely sees fun wherever it is to be seen and perhaps in a few places where it isn't—has been leaving his home city of Vancouver for a visit to Paris. It has done him a lot of good, and after he has digested it more completely it will do him a lot more. For Mr. Nicol, in addition to seeing fun, can also see wisdom.

"What have I learned in my post-graduate year? . . . I have learned to be in the sun while it is shining, instead of hoping that sun will be shining when I'm ready to be in it . . . Amongst the French, the Italians, and, incipiently, the English, I have found the art of sucking the meat from each moment instead of straining to grab the next one . . . Before it was too late I have identified laziness as the finest of luxuries, bought with all the wealth I do not earn."

BRUCE HUTCHISON

These are exactly the things that Europe, especially Mediterranean Europe, can teach to a young North American. These are the reasons why a young North American should go to Europe. And if he can't go to Europe he will get more of the feel of it out of this unpretentious and amusing little book than out of many solid tomes of tourist literature. He will also get some lovely phrases. Nobody has turned a neater one on the staple item of the present-day British restaurant menu than "a truculent type of sausage, one suggesting that a truncheon had dropped its young."

—B.K.S.

PUZZLED GERMAN

THE ODDS AGAINST US — by Hans Werner Richter—*McClelland & Stewart—$2.00.*

A PROBLEM which has not been satisfactorily solved, and probably won't ever be solved, either, is the one faced by a soldier of any given country who is heartily opposed to the government of that country.

This doesn't mean an American soldier who happens to be a Republican, or a Canadian soldier whose politics are Conservative, but specifically a German soldier who was anti-Nazi.

"The Odds Against Us" is a novel about such a soldier, and about his companions, most of whom appear to have been anti-Nazi too.

The dedication puts the matter clearly enough: "To my four brothers who opposed this war and were soldiers in it, who hated a system and yet had to fight for it, and who neither betrayed themselves, their beliefs nor their country."

Guhler's solution was to fight bravely enough though in an extraordinarily disorganized manner during the battles which make up the first part of the book, and then to surrender willingly, if not eagerly, to the Americans.

BOOK SERVICE

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

—Lloyd Scott

Chapter Heading from "The Great Adventure"

That this is only a partial solution, Guhler learned when he arrived at an American PW camp. It was run by Nazis in the old familiar way, through beatings and terrorism. When Guhler appeals to the American guards, he wasn't believed, and anyway, their attitude was to let the Germans look after themselves.

Richter's story is pretty grim—not great and grim, like "All Quiet On The Western Front"—and unrelieved by humor. In that, and in the fact that no one much wants to try to escape, it differs profoundly from the several British books about PW life.

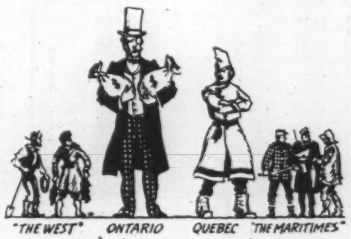
The book ends with the basic problem unsolved.—*T.K.*

HISTORY IS EXCITING

THE GREAT ADVENTURE—by Donalda Dickie —*Dent*—$3.00.

"THE HISTORY of Canada," writes Dr. Donalda Dickie, "is a thoroughly good story: a 'movie' in technicolor, enacted on a vast stage by characters lively, intriguing, romantic, wise and foolish, good and bad, but hardly ever dull. It is full of excursions and alarms; hair-breadth escapes, with life and fortune perched upon a paddle-blade; great attempts made boldly, and lost or won gaily."

This unbounded enthusiasm for Canada's story is not just something Dr. Dickie dreamed up overnight. One of this country's truly successful teachers, veteran author of numerous excellent school texts (e.g., "The Canadian West," "How Canada Was Found," "When Canada Was Young," "How Canada Grew Up," "All About Indians," etc., etc., all published by Dent), Dr. Dickie has for many years demonstrated that Canadian history can be made not simply readable but highly exciting. In the process she has made countless grateful friends among teachers and students, and her



From "The Great Adventure"

talent for telling a story was never better displayed than in her most recent book.

"The Great Adventure", her most ambitious work to date, reveals her story-telling technique at its finest. With emphasis on the social and economic rather than the political, she relates the history of Canada as a connected series of high adventures, so vividly told that they cannot help but capture the imagination of young readers. The dramatic illustrations—about two hundred and fifty of them—by Lloyd Scott, add much interest to the story.

The book was conceived in the belief that children leave our schools today with only a patchwork-impression of this country's history. "As a result," says the author, "the pupils not only lose much of the significance of many social studies topics, but they leave school without ever having read a complete, connected history of their country." And so, to emphasize the continuity of Canada's story, and in the hope that the child who reads this book would leave school "with a knowledge of Canada's past, a pride in the nationhood she has won, and an understanding of her responsibilities in the modern world, that would greatly increase his effectiveness as a citizen," Dr. Dickie wrote "The Great Adventure" primarily for reading by junior high school students.

The young fry even helped her write it. As the first drafts of chapters left her pen, groups of pupils in Grades 6, 7 and 8 in various provinces read them and were her assistants through the two years required for the book's completion. Their job was "to keep the writer's feet on the ground of their world," and to see that she avoided "as far as possible 'dry stuff about governments' and 'unnecessary information.'" — *J.E.P.*

DONALDA DICKIE

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"THE LITTLE WORLD OF DON CAMILLO"

One of the most wonderful books of all time for sheer enjoyment, humour, and kindly wisdom. Don Camillo, the parish priest has troubles with his wayward flock, sparked by Peppone the Mayor with Red leanings, who insists that his son be christened Lenin. The Lord, who is the real hero of the story, chats in a friendly way with Don Camillo, and his solutions to the curious problems of the two men make fascinating reading. The author is Giovanni Guareschi. You can't make a mistake in giving this book . . . for everyone loves it.

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I KEPT MY POWDER DRY

By John Coburn. A leading critic has said these stories are as rich in humour as those of Stephen Leacock. This book is proving a runaway best seller. $3.00.

THINE ENEMY

By Sir Philip Gibbs. This new novel is first-rate reporting of Germany today, including the Russian sector of Berlin. The author's grasp of world affairs makes it an immensely important book. $3.25.

THE ROVING I

By Eric Patrick Nicol. A new collection of humorous sketches by a brilliant young west coast writer. Chiefly about Paris, this book will delight both the student and the tourist. $2.25.

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By Will R. Bird, author of *The Passionate Pilgrim*. "Will R. Bird, a Nova Scotian novelist, tells his story charmingly. He escorts the reader on an imaginary tour."—*The New York Times Book Review*. $3.50

GHOSTS RETURNING

By Harwood Steele, author of *To Effect An Arrest*. A tale of mystery and high adventure in the early days of the North-West Mounted Police, beginning at Fort Macleod in 1889. $3.50.

CONFLICT

By William A. Plenderleith. An action-packed novel of the American War of Independence. Chief action takes place aboard the ship *Mercury* in the West Indies and later on the flight of the Loyalists to Canada. $3.50.

THE COUNTY KERCHIEF

By Louis Blake Duff. A 1949 book, but included here as an ideal gift for a man who wants something unique. "Strictly a book for the connoisseur —and how he'll love it!"—*Windsor Star*. $3.00.

The Ryerson Press Est. 1829 *Publishers, Toronto*

KNOWLEDGE EVERYONE SHOULD HAVE IN THIS BOOK-OF-THE-MONTH SELECTION

. . . THE MATURE MIND

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For the guidance of those whose duty it is to do some of the selecting and all of the buying, SN herewith submits its first list, graded by ages. Never before has the offering been more generous.

MARTIN BUTTERFIELD — by John Burgan — *Winston—$3.00.*

■ Here is a 1950 combination of Penrod and Tom Sawyer whose escapades will delight youngsters around 12-14.

WHERE'S THE BUNNY — by Ruth Carroll — *Oxford—$2.35.*

■ Kiddies just beginning to read will be tickled by the pictures and text of this tale—about a puppy and bunny who played hide-and-seek. For 3-5-year-olds.

THE CAPTAIN'S DAUGHTER — by Elizabeth Coatsworth—*Macmillan—$3.25.*

■ Girls from 12 to 16 can here read about Jabet and her year's voyage to the Orient with her father on his clipper ship.

FELLOW CITIZENS—by Francis L. Golden—McLeod—*$1.50*

■ Want to kid somebody who has a baby in the family? Give them this one. The baby won't get much out of it but the parents will guffaw at the tricky captions under the illuminating photographs of babies "in an unposed political parade."

MOJAVE JOE—by Dustin C. Scott—illustrations by Robert Candy—*McClelland & Stewart—$2.50.*

■ How a coyote, tough and smart, raced through a gamut of prairie experiences. For boys and girls 10-14.

—Louis Slobodkin

From "Mr. Mushroom"

POCKETFUL OF FEATHERS—by Madeleine M. Myers—*Ryerson—$3.25.*

■ Two girls start a business—making fishing flies—to retain their folks' cottage from the receivers; acquire considerable experience and success in the course of the venture. For girls (and boys) around 10-12.

WAIT FOR MARCY—by Rosamond du Jardin —*Longmans, Green—$3.25.*

■ This one is about a 16-year-old girl who has a good-looking brother a couple of years older. It's the routine of today's teenagers and the great "crises" they face. For 12-16.

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From "Door To The North"

DOOR TO THE NORTH—by Elizabeth Coatsworth—illustrated by Frederick T. Chapman —*Winston—$3.00*

■ About a band of hardy Norsemen and a lost Greenland colony in the 14th century. The drama is excellently developed; the plot is rich in suspense and interesting information. For young readers 11-17.

THE DUCK THAT FLEW BACKWARDS—by Don Tracy — illustrated by Lloyd Sandford — *Longmans, Green—$2.75.*

■ He was an odd little creature and father and mother Mallard were plenty worried about him. Kiddies 6-9 will chuckle over him and love him.

DANDY IN THE CIRCUS—by Walter Trier—Dodd, Mead—*$2.00.*

■ Dandy is a donkey who is stolen from Meadow Farm and ends up in the circus. For 3-5.

MR. MUSHROOM—by Louis Slobodkin—Macmillan—*$1.50.*

■ A gay little picture book for youngsters 4-6: about a tiny little man who lived under a mushroom.

—Trier

From "Dandy In The Circus"

DUFF: THE STORY OF A BEAR — by William Marshall Rush—*Longmans, Green—$2.75.*

■ Everyone gets a thrill out of bears. Duff, a bear in the Rocky Mountains, is reported on here—right from his days as a cub until he is grown up. All his fights and other experiences are recounted. Mostly for boys 11-15.

—Gardell Dano Christensen

From "Duff: The Story of a Bear"

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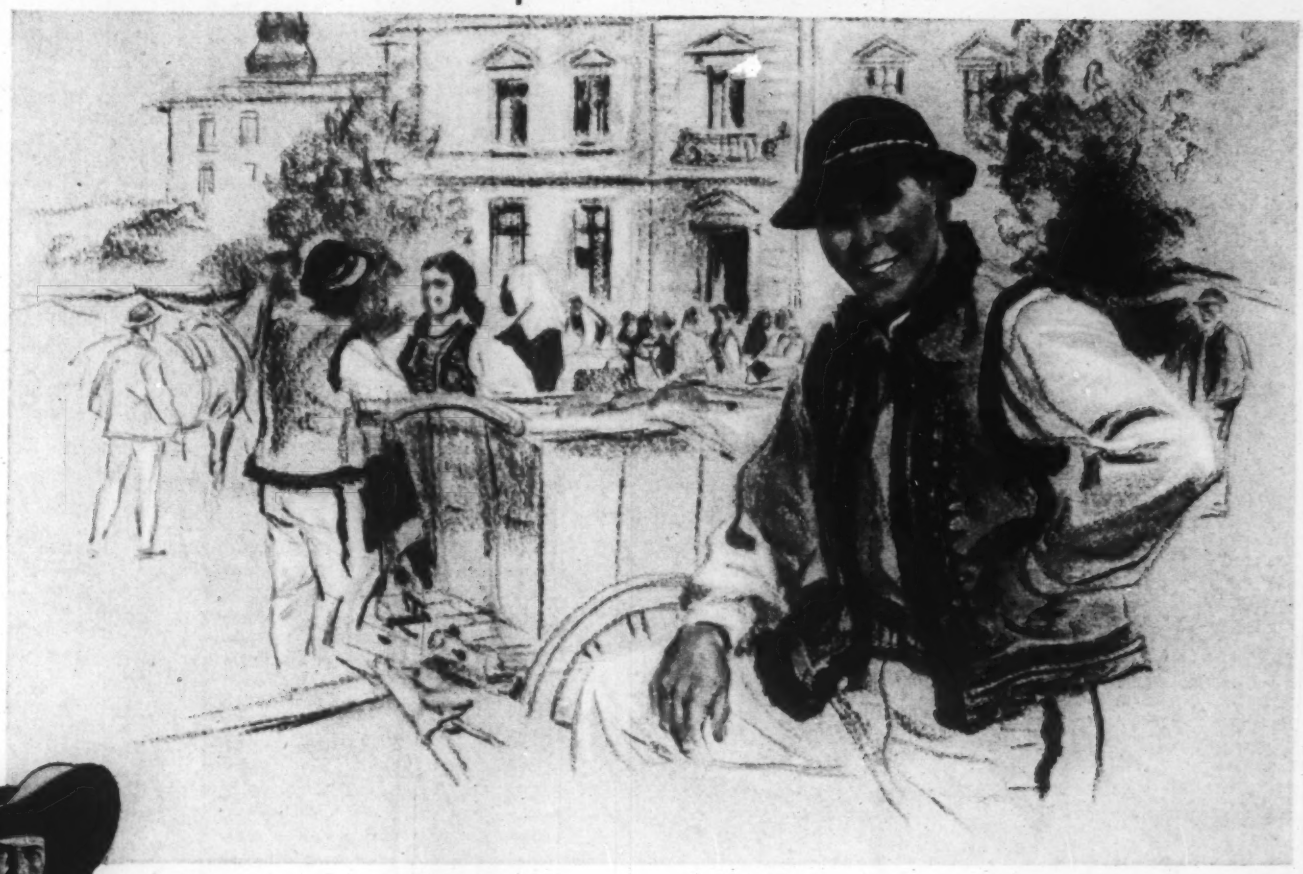

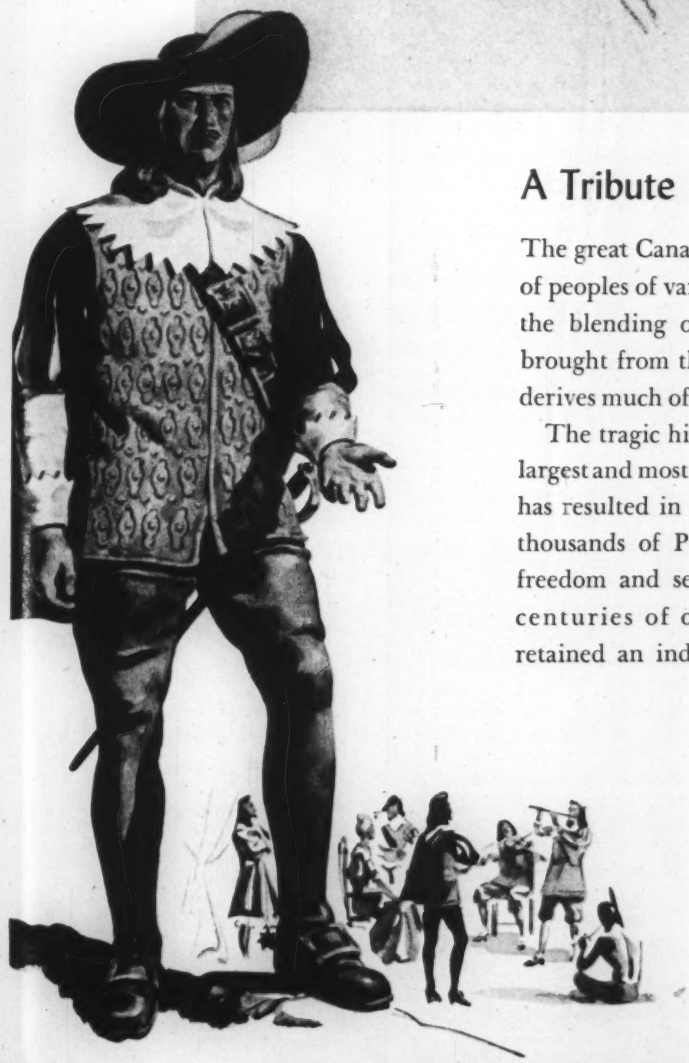

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The Poles, with their innate love of music, have produced such famous musicians as Chopin and Paderewski. Their engineering skill was personified in Casimir Stanislaus Gzowski, who engineered the original International Bridge at Niagara. In addition they have given Canada some of her best lawyers, doctors, farmers and teachers, contributing much to Canada's progress.

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MUSIC

ON THE TABLES

THE CARD GAME — *Stravinsky*. The Berlin Philharmonic plays and the composer conducts this ballet score (characters are cards in a poker game). Strictly for ballet music connoisseurs. *(Capitol—33—L 8028.)*

THE MUSIC OF CHOPIN—André Kostelanetz restrains his *schmaltz* and delicately wraps up a neat, lush bundle of the best-known themes (*e.g.*, "Polonaise Militaire," "Fantaisie Impromptu"). *(Columbia — 33 — ML2056.)*

WARSAW CONCERTO — *Addinsell*, CORNISH RHAPSODY — *Hubert Bath*, "OLIVER TWIST" FILM SCORE—*Arnold Bax*. Thanks to the movies for all three. "Warsaw" may rate high on your corn stick if you're a discriminating listener. But the "Oliver Twist" themes, with Harriet Cohen at the piano and Muir Mathieson conducting, should more than compensate in this one. *(Columbia—33—ML2092.)*

MATHIAS THE PAINTER — *Hindemith*. The composer conducts the Berlin Philharmonic in this outstanding work. It is a superb interpretation and performance. The brass in the climactic chorale has a thrill of its own. Recording: excellent. *(Capitol—33—L8003.)*

CONCERTO NO. 2 IN F MINOR — *Chopin*. The flowing lyricism and brilliant passage work of this concerto (the one Chopin used for his débuts in Warsaw, 1830, and in Paris, 1832) deserves and receives the elegance and clarity of expression of Artur Rubinstein. William Steinberg conducts the NBC Symphony. Recording; excellent. *(Victor—33—LM1046.)*

CONCERT FOR ORGAN—If you're an organ music fan, you'll probably already have these six (*e.g.*, Bach's "Toccata in D Minor", Sibelius's Chorale from "Finlandia", Schubert's "Ave Maria") and probably won't care much for Los Angeles Power Biggs' flamboyance anyway. If you're not but still want a neat organ package for your library, this is it. *(Capitol—33—L8089.)*

"THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS", Arias and Duets—Tenor Mario Lanza and soprano Elaine Mallin give examples of two important operatic writings—Italian and French. It makes a handsome, compact group of arias, well interpreted and expertly recorded. *(Victor—45—WDM1395.)*

SONATA NO. 7 OP.83—*Prokofieff*. A spirited sonata by one of the Soviet's leading composers, full of depth and subtlety, probably because as top-notch pianist himself, Prokofieff knows just what subtleties to write in. Horowitz brilliantly handles the lyricism, the dynamics, the occasional grotesque, the generally pleasurable rhythms and melodies. *(Victor—45—WDM1042.)*

POPS: We liked these this month—all Columbia: "Strangers", vocalist, glee club and Sammy Kaye's orchestra; "Happy Feet"; "Beyond the Reef", the Mariners and Archie Bleyer's orchestra.

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SATURDAY NIGHT

Business Front

New Export Trouble for Dollar Area

Through the International Monetary Fund, U.S. Protests Continued Import Restrictions. Trade Balanced Now, So Sterling Bloc Becomes More Like Imperial Preference

by **Ernest Waengler**

WHEN THE International Monetary Fund dropped its bomb-shell into the lap of the Torquay Conference, the only immediate result was speculation. The IMF advised that Great Britain and three other sterling area countries had no further excuse for continuing discriminatory restrictions on imports from the dollar area.

Under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, the IMF's decision is binding as to facts; the facts it gave are that the hard currency reserves of the four countries in question, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Ceylon, could "no longer be considered very low, nor in a danger of serious decline".

It was made quite clear that the demand was "backed" by the United States. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say that it originated with the United States. What it amounts to is that the Americans insist Britain should reverse the process by which the sterling area, using dollar shortage as an excuse, has protected itself against dollar area competition.

U.K. Improvement

It is a fact that Britain's balance of payments has greatly improved since devaluation, largely as a result of stringent austerity at home and an unprecedented export drive abroad. Yet it is also a fact that the same United States who now demand a reversal of Britain's exchange policy are still recognizing Britain's continued need of dollar aid. This is being put at her disposal in the form of Marshall Plan funds and grants under the Atlantic Pact defence scheme. At first sight it would seem as though the United States were giving Britain dollar aid with one hand, and taking it away with the other by inducing her to go on a spree in the dollar countries.

Since it is unlikely that the Americans would wish to endanger Britain's defence program in order to satisfy some vaguely worded regulation of the Bretton Woods Agreement, the reasoning behind the move must be sought elsewhere.

Even before devaluation the pattern of world trade showed a trend toward shifting from North America to the sterling block. Total exports of the entire North American continent amounted to $18.8 billion in 1947, $16.5 billion in 1948 and $15.5 billion in 1949. Meanwhile British exports increased from $4.8 billion in 1947 to $6.6 billion in 1948 and to $6.8 billion in 1949, Australian exports from $1 billion in 1947 to $1.3 billion in 1948 and to $1.76 billion in 1949, and New Zealand exports from 415 million in 1947 to $494 million in 1948 and $556 million in 1949 (*see chart*).

Accelerated

After September 1949 this trend was considerably accelerated. A set of statistics recently published by the International Monetary Fund summarizes these shifts by comparing the change in each major country's share of exports by physical volume between the first quarter of 1949 and the first quarter of 1950:

It appears that in the course of the year the share of the United States declined by 25 per cent, that of Latin America by 16 per cent and that of Canada by over 7 per cent. Meanwhile, the share of the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area increased by 13 per cent, France and Italy by 15 per cent and Germany and Austria by 40 per cent. The latter countries are not technically part of the sterling block, but, by virtue of their geographic position and foreign trade structure, their economic fate is far more closely tied up with the sterling than with the dollar countries.

It is obvious that the shift favored largely those countries which devalued most at the expense of those who devalued least or not at all. At the same time it would be wrong to assume that these changes were entirely due to devaluation. Such factors as the increased severity of import restrictions in the United Kingdom and greater availability of exportable goods in Germany and Western Europe certainly had an influence.

While this trend is generally regarded as a healthy sign of the basic readjustment in the world's trade structure, it gives exporters in Canada and the United States reason for serious worry. They ask themselves what will happen if the trend goes still further. Many manufacturers and producers of raw materials have become greatly dependent on foreign markets. Some of these are now slipping into the hands of a powerful competitor who is himself unwilling to become a customer for most of our merchandise.

We in Canada particularly have a great stake in the pattern of foreign trade. We have the largest per capita export rate of any country in the world and are, therefore, vulnerable to any curtailment of our export opportunities. We have a huge and largely brand-new industrial plant which cannot survive, let alone expand unless it can find large numbers of consumers outside of our own borders.

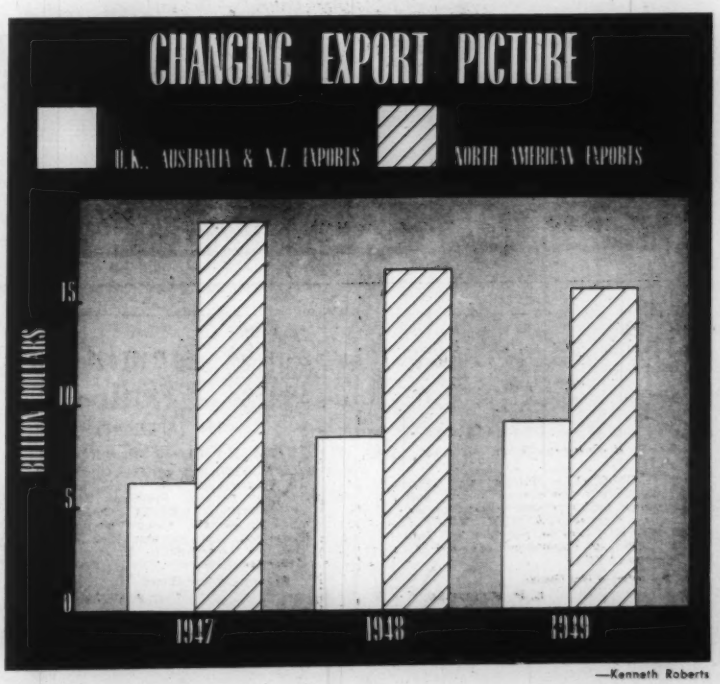
Break-Up

The breaking up of the world into three areas, the dollar block, the soft currency area and the countries under Soviet domination, has resulted in a condition where we are selling roughly two-thirds of our total exports to one country, the United States. This is an extremely precarious situation if one considers that economic ups and down there are similar to our own.

It was inevitable that there should be a growing feeling on this continent that the breaking up of the sterling block is the only solution to our problem. The virtual ultimatum of the International Monetary Fund to Great Britain and three other major sterling countries appears to have just that purpose.

From a purely economic standpoint it is a logical step in the direction of freer world trade, but coming, as it does, at a moment when political and strategic considerations dominate all other aspects, it can obviously have tremendous consequences.

It now remains to be seen whether a compromise can be worked out by which the channels of world trade are broadened without upsetting the precarious economic equilibrium in those countries whose stability is a vital factor in our own security.



—Kenneth Roberts

ERNEST WAENGLER *has had many years' experience in the practical end of foreign trading. He is a frequent contributor to SN on foreign trade matters.*

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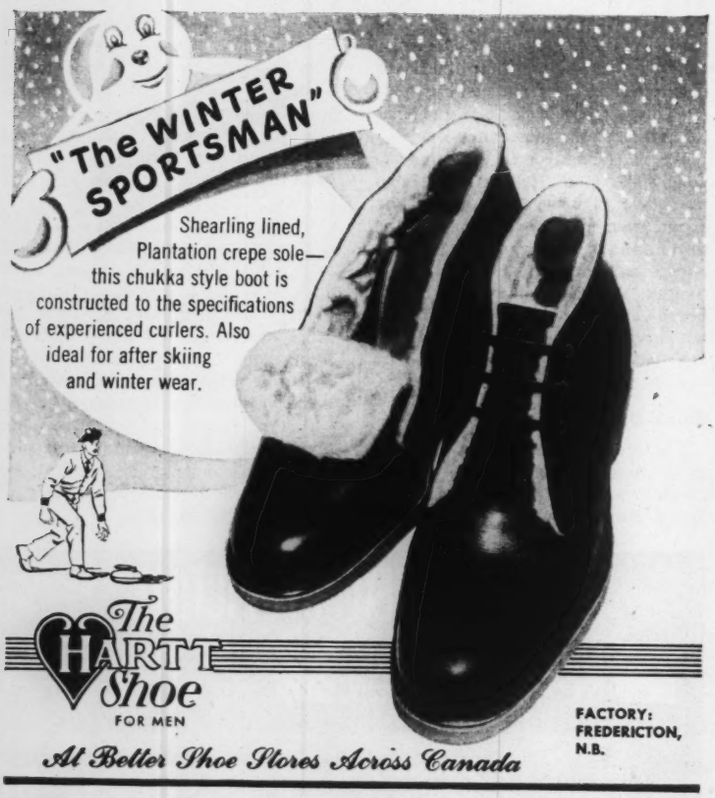
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Montreal, November 22nd, 1950.

Memory, Money and Movies

Odds Were Against Meretsky When He Started But That Just Made Things Interesting

by Ewing Laverty

IT WAS in Toronto that honor was paid Windsor's most distinctive citizen. There the Canadian Picture Pioneers sponsored a big banquet for a rough-cut, tousle-haired little man with a beaming smile, Simon Meretsky by name.

Simon, who landed in Windsor in 1888 a poor immigrant boy without a word of English at his command, ended up by becoming the community's most successful business man—and probably its richest.

Everyone in Windsor, and many throughout Canada, knows the saga of Simon. It started with a spirited little lad who shined shoes and peddled newspapers. Before he was 13, he sold drygoods. By the time he was 13, he was a fur-buyer and, he says, "the best fur buyer there was."

Seeking new opportunities, he went to Sarnia, Ont. He needed money for his business. He learned that banks loaned money—something he never forgot. But he had no security, except the initiative and innate honesty of a poor young man. Unable to lend him money from the bank, the bank manager made him a loan from his own pocket.

With native caution, Simon counted the money upon receipt of it. The bank manager told him he was sure Simon would pay it back. Simon asked why he was so sure. "If you hadn't intended paying it back, you wouldn't have counted it," was the comment.

Theatre Start

By 1907 Simon was back in Windsor, doing a fine business in scrap iron. He had his financial ups and downs, but really started to go places in 1918 when he ventured into the theatre business. He had several partners when he built the Tivoli theatre, but in any partnership Simon was always the key man.

He was having competition. Loews was building the Capitol theatre, and Allens the Palace theatre. In 1919, the theatre business hit a slump. All Windsor theatres started to lose money except Simon's Tivoli.

Then he heard that Loew's Capitol was to be sold for taxes. Simon rented it. With partners he negotiated for the Palace. They soon owned five theatres. In 1926, they sold them all to the Famous Players Canadian Corporation, but Simon was back in competition again in 1927 when he took over the old Windsor theatre.

Eventually he purchased an interest in all the Famous Players theatres in Windsor, and in 1928 became Managing-Director of Paramount Windsor Theatres.

In 1929 Simon owed a bank $400,000. It sent a man down from Toronto to collect. Simon told him if the bank wanted to run the business and lose $300,000, it could. If it was smart, it could lend him another $25,000. The bank was smart.

The stories about Simon are legend, and none enjoys them more than Simon himself. There was a time when Simon, an ardent Liberal, was engaged in a political debate. An opponent suggested he was deficient in brain power. "I got half a million bucks. How much have you got?" Simon

—Windsor Star
SIMON MERETSKY

shot back. There was no answer, except applause of the crowd.

Everyone in Windsor knows Simon. They went, until recently when he sold out his interest in the theatres to Famous Players, to his shows. Many rent their homes or stores from him. They all say "hello" when they meet on the street the stocky figure, with its bowler hat and thick cigar.

At the Toronto banquet Mayor Arthur J. Reaume represented Windsor; Hon. William Griesinger, Minister of Planning and Development, the province, and Hon. Paul Martin, Minister of Health and Welfare, the Federal Government. All paid tribute to him.

One of the many remarkable features about Simon is his memory. Without batting an eye, he can tell you how many seats there are in each Windsor theatre; how many square feet in any business property he owns; how many rooms and how they are decorated, in one of his many houses.

He attributes his success in no small measure to advertising. "Advertising is to business what fertilizer is to a farm. One can grow a crop without it, but not a good crop." To Simon almost every picture was "colossal."

He says he never made a hurried decision; he never made a promise he didn't fulfill. He gave 25 cents out of every dollar he made to charity.

About the only thing Simon can't tell you about exactly, in his varied interests, is just how much he is worth. But he has a fairly good idea—and it is plenty.

noted in the various governments. Continued price rises, continued scarcities, and continued protests—all to a large extent the result of U.S. stockpile buying—might cause the U.S. to slow down its stockpile buying program before 1953. (*See above.*)

—Capital Press

LOBBY CRITIC *Chevrier: If stalling keeps on, an all-Canadian route.*

Transportation:

IRON & THE SEAWAY

THE $200 million investments in Ungava iron ore (SN, Nov. 28) added another stimulus to the seldom-dormant St. Lawrence seaway and power issue. The growing Canadian steel industry could provide a gradually increasing market for the Ungava iron, but most of it would have to be sold outside of Canada. The U.S. was the most likely market.

There were several ways of getting the iron ore to the U.S. steel mills, but the quickest, the cheapest and the most convenient method would be *via* the St. Lawrence. Hydro-electric power shortages on both Canadian and U.S. sides of the river had recently revived pressure to get the project underway; now, a prospective transport advantage which was often cited in earlier discussion, was becoming a reality, and adding its weight.

Since most of the anti-seaway lobby in the U.S. came from transportation interests there, it had been suggested that Congress might be persuaded to ratify the 1941 Canada-U.S. agreement on the project for hydro development only. But this plan was not acceptable to government heads in Washington or Ottawa. President Truman had confirmed that, as far as he was concerned, it would be a two-fold project or nothing; last week Canadian Transport Minister Chevrier voiced a similar opinion, but the alternative was not "nothing."

Delay of the seaway and power project was more and more holding up major industrial developments, in Canada particularly. Criticism leveled at the stalling U.S. Congressmen was getting tougher. If the stalling continued, then, said the Transport Minister, ". . . consideration must be given—as indeed it already has—to an all-Canadian route," with Canada independently completing the $800 million scheme.

It would be a big project for Canada to undertake alone. Previously the Government had been shy of getting the $800 million project into operation that way. But the hydro that could be generated, and the efficient route for Ungava iron (along with other transportation advantages) may have made the heavy outlay less frightening. There was also the probability that the lobby would break down if it saw the seaway and power plans were going ahead in spite of its opposition.

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BUSINESS BRIEFS

NET PROFITS of $941,271 are reported by **Maple Leaf Milling Co.** In the preceding year, the figure was $613,589. During the early part of the year, conditions in the flour business were satisfactory, but as the year progressed, export troubles made themselves felt in intense competition in the domestic market. Improvement in domestic volume and a strong market for mill-feed by-products offset this to some extent. Diversification of product also contributed substantially to the year's profits.

A WELL maintained sales position during the year is reported by **Sherwin-Williams Co.** Combined profit from operations, before deductions and adjustments, is shown as $2,416,139. This is $388,000 higher than last year's figure. A rosy outlook for the current year was darkened by the reappearance of raw material shortages.

AN increase of some $1.8 million in **Canadian dividend payments** in November 1950 compared with November, 1949, is reported by J. R. Timmins and Co. Cumulative total for the first 11 months is given as $364,667,487 compared with $345,280,309 for the same period last year.

EARLY frosts and snow on the prairies, as expected, cut the grade of the Canadian **wheat crop** seriously. Only 12 million bushels of a 430 million bushel wheat crop will make No. 1 Northern grade. This is the worst since 1928 when, for similar reasons, only 5.7 million bushels were graded No. 1 Northern. Before the frosts took their toll, it had been estimated that some 23 million bushels of the prairie crop would make the No. 1 grade.

FROM VICTORIA, BC, the annual report of **Island Tug and Barge, Ltd.**, shows profit from the year's operations amounting to $100,882, after depreciation ($93,772.) After income taxes,

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CONDENSED GENERAL STATEMENT

October 31st, 1950

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Notes of and cheques on other banks		114,344,080.39
Government and Other Public Securities (not exceeding market value)		1,030,048,602.81
Other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks (not exceeding market value)		128,050,593.19
Call Loans		67,972,396.98
		$1,602,476,580.68
Commercial and Other Loans		528,032,366.17
Bank Premises		18,450,760.31
Customers' Liability under Acceptances and Letters of Credit (as per contra)		38,657,380.52
Other Assets		2,912,281.24
		$2,190,529,368.92

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$2,062,597,786.09
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		38,657,380.52
Other Liabilities		1,775,494.01
Capital	$36,000,000.00	
Rest or Reserve Fund	48,000,000.00	
Undivided Profits	3,498,708.30	87,498,708.30
		$2,190,529,368.92

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profits for the year ended October 31st, 1950, after making provision of $952,278.23 for Depreciation of Bank Premises, Furniture and Equipment and an appropriation to Contingency Reserve, out of which full provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts has been made	$ 9,536,897.69
Provision for Dominion Income Tax and Provincial Taxes	3,594,000.00
Leaving a Net Profit of	$ 5,942,897.69
Of this amount shareholders received or will receive	3,600,000.00
Amount carried forward	$ 2,342,897.69
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1949	1,155,810.61
Balance of Profit and Loss Account October 31st, 1950	$ 3,498,708.30

B. C. GARDNER, *President*

GORDON R. BALL, *General Manager*

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"MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

Canada's First Bank... WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

net profit is shown as $64,282 compared with $71,102 for the previous year.

STEADY GROWTH of Canadian business during the past year is reflected in the **Canadian Bank of Commerce's** annual report for the year ending October 31, 1950. The balance sheet shows total assets and liabilities of $1,755 million, up $109 million over the previous year's figure.

Net profits for the year were higher by about $400,000 at $4,015,259. Quick assets at $1,127 million were almost 67 per cent of total liabilities to the public amounting to $1,689 million. There was no significant change in this ratio from the previous year.

Current loans and discounts in Canada increased $48 million, from $417 million at the end of October last year to $465 million. Savings deposits reached $801 million, up $20 million from last year.

■ **Colin S. Glassco** has been appointed Vice President in charge of Manufacturing for Appleford Paper Products. He succeeds Ernest Smith who has retired after 31 years' service with the company.

YORK KNITTING MILLS
LIMITED

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that the regular half-yearly dividend of 20c per share has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company payable December 31, 1950 to shareholders of record at the close of business on December 15, 1950.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN S. LEWIS,
Secretary.

Toronto, Ontario,
November 23, 1950.

Enjoy the **Holidays** *in* **Williamsburg**
VIRGINIA

Two full weeks of traditional holiday festivities, starting Dec. 16. Varied program including Yule Log ceremonies, torchlight caroling, lectures, tours through the candlelit town, musicales, receptions, New Year's party, colonial fireworks and other events—something interesting to see and do every day.

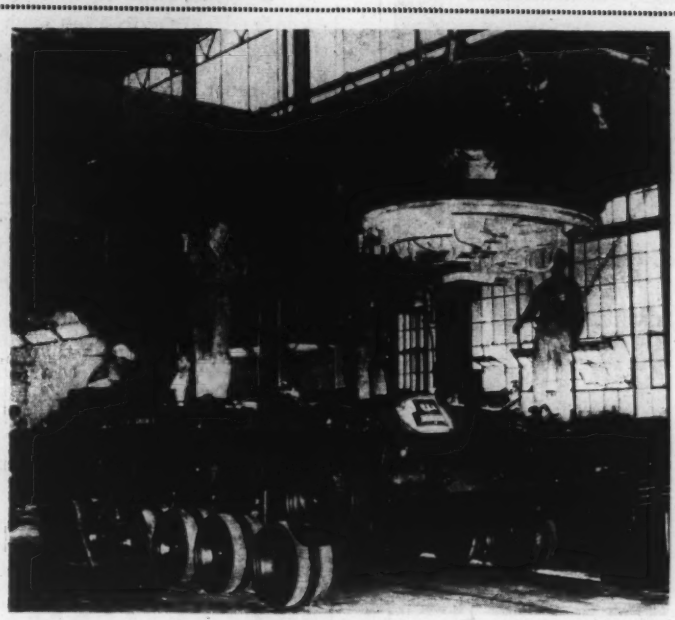
Driving South—Stop at Williamsburg

Williamsburg Lodge
Single from $3.50, Double from $5

Williamsburg Inn
Single from $7, Double from $10

For information: write direct, see travel agent or Williamsburg Reservation Off. 630 5th Ave. N. Y. Tel. Circle 6-8896.

U.S. BUSINESS



—International

ON THE DOUBLE

ACCELERATING pace of U.S. armament is reflected in activity at the Detroit tank arsenal. Here tank production has been doubled since the Korean War started. Watching their country's growing defence production, U.S. businessmen have done some speculating on how it will affect them. This, they agree, will depend on how big a bite the military can put on the Treasury. The military are expected to ask for over $50 billion a year. This is well above figure for which present inflation controls would be effective.

Policy:

TIGHTENING UP

SENATOR Robert Taft's statement that the Americans should take a second look at their aid program took on new significance with the show of strength the Republicans made in last month's election. The report of Truman's economic advisor, Gordon Gray, agreed, in principle, with the Taft statement. Neither was opposing arms aid, but both were advocating coordination of the program, and a reorganization of it based on the limits of American productive capacity.

American export surplus is no longer a problem. In fact, in most fields, surplus has not only disappeared; it has been replaced by scarcity. As a rule, each week brings more news of control and allocation plans from Washington.

Last week Government control officials were privately predicting that complete allocation of all key materials, from producer to consumer, would be in effect by July. The prediction was on the assumption that, by then, military expenditures would have reached a rate of at least $50 billion a year. And that seemed likely. It was becoming apparent that a less ambitious program would not do the job soon or well enough.

The allocation system would be similar to the Controlled Materials Plan of World War II. The National Production Authority would rule on practically every purchase and delivery of such scarce materials as aluminum, copper, nickel and steel. (Only these materials were divided on a pound-by-pound basis in the last war.)

Eventually this could mean direct cut-backs in output of such nonessentials as automobiles and appliances. "Junior" CMP controls probably would be used for zinc, cobalt and manganese. These junior programs would be less strict than the allocations for the major metals.

ALUMINUM EXPANSION

ALTHOUGH there were signs the Canadian aluminum offer would be reconsidered (SN, Nov. 28), the U.S. was going ahead with expansion plans in their own aluminum industry. Instead of buying Canadian metal, the plan now is to promote a $500 million expansion program by U.S. aluminum concerns. The industry will be given the inducement of accelerated plant amortization and contracts to buy part of the expanded output. It is hoped that the new facilities will be in operation by 1954.

First step in making the most of what they have was the reactivation of two high-cost aluminum plants owned by the Aluminum Co. of America. These are expected to add 55,000 tons of aluminum to the Government stockpile in 1951, and 79,000 tons thereafter. When these are operating, all aluminum plants in the States will be in production.

Trade:

U.S. IN BWI

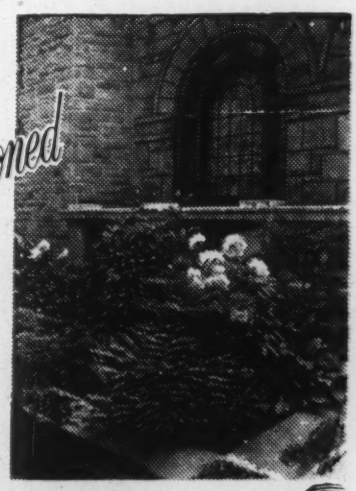
U.S. EXPORTERS expect to participate in the increased trade resulting from the recent Canadian-British West Indies trade agreement. U.S. Department of Commerce officials report that negotiations are in progress for the "possibility of expanding the list of products to include items in which U.S. exporters have a primary interest."

Although Canada intends to operate the system by issuing script similar to the British Token Plan, the U.S. has decided to permit American exporters to compete for their share of the trade. BWI import licences for affected items from the U.S., according to Washington, will be issued freely on a "first come, first served basis" until the quota assigned to the U.S. is filled.

CORRECTION

THE caption under the picture of the hotel on Page 41 in the Jamaica Story (SN, Nov. 21) should have been entitled Tower Isle, at Ocho Rios, not Casa Blanca, at Montego Bay.

Modern Air-Conditioned Chapel



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VICE-PRESIDENT

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650

NEW OIL

AN OIL SHOWING just south of Melita, Manitoba, has encouraged oil men in this prairie province. The oil is not in commercial quantities, but it is the first sign that oil has formed under this section of Manitoba. According to Mines and Resources Minister, J. S. McDiarmid, this is the principal significance of the discovery. The discovery, described as "encouraging, but not spectacular," was made by Souris Valley Oil Co.'s Downey No. 1 well.

If the ploughed field where the Downey No. 1 derrick (shown) is working yields oil in commercial quantities, Manitoba may follow the lead of her two sister provinces in developing an oil economy.

—CP

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6-50

INSURANCE

LITTLE ITEMS, BIG LAWSUITS

WHEN his daughter fell from the gallery of her home, a Montreal father was awarded $1,284 by judgment of the Superior Court. The owner of the house had to pay because it was proved that the cause of the accident was a defective railing. The Court held too that a tenant is not bound to notify the proprietor of the need for repairs. On the contrary, it is the owner's duty to inspect his property to ascertain what repairs are necessary.

The law holds you responsible for any wrong you may do another, whether or not it is done intentionally. Today the public is very claim-conscious and whenever an accident occurs the first thought is, "Can damages be collected?" And if a third party is in any degree responsible, the chances are that they can.

If an outsider suffers any loss due to your negligence while he is on your premises, you may become involved in a lawsuit with all the worry and expense that involves. If the gas-meter reader trips over a broom or mop left on the cellar stairs, if a pedestrian falls over your little boy's wagon on the sidewalk, it may cost you a sizable sum. If a visitor brushes against the wet paint on your veranda railing or tears his clothing on a nail, it is possible that you will have to pay.

Defective floors, stairways, sidewalks or roads may cause injury, or they may be rendered unsafe by inadequate lighting or by ice, oil or any greasy material. And the negligent person will have to pay if someone is hurt, whether he is owner or tenant. When a woman visiting his tenant was injured by a fall on the stairway, the owner of a house was held to be responsible because the steps were found to be defective. In another case, a Vancouver woman, tripping over a toy left on the stairs of a friend's house, fell down and suffered serious injuries. She entered suit to recover damages and settlement was made out of court for $3,500. Here the tenant had to pay because the accident was due to his carelessness in allowing a toy to be on the stairway.

Negligence about the home is not the only legal pitfall. Wherever it may occur, if any person suffers loss because of your carelessness or mistakes, you may be called upon to pay. You are also held responsible for the actions of your minor child and of your pets.

Typical cases: judgment for $1,500 was awarded to "Harry White" when on a hunting trip his host, mistaking "White's" friendly wave for a deer's tail, fired and struck his friend's arm. A Quebec father was ordered by the Court to pay damages because his 10-year-old son while at school put a piece of glass in the ear of a classmate. One night two dogs made a visit to a nearby chicken farm and spent one riotous hour. When the orgy was over, more than 100 hens lay dead and the owners of the two dogs had to pay.

If you are involved in a damage suit, the amount you may have to pay is unlimited. It might cost you your home and everything you own. A separate insurance policy is necessary to cover your legal liability to others. Several types are on the market and the cost is low.—*L. D. Millar*

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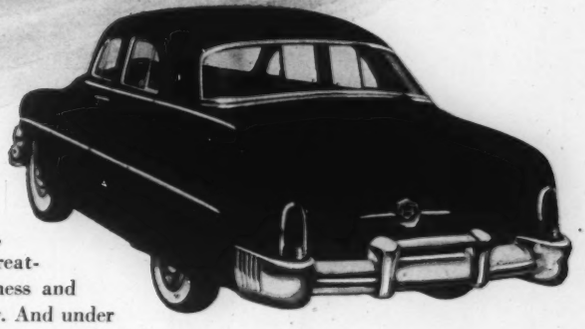

If something truly *beautiful* lights a sparkle in your eyes . . . if something truly *fine* sets your heartstrings singing . . . then here's *your* car! It's Monarch for 1951, "A Masterpiece by Every Measure". Here is breathtaking new front-end distinction, built 'round a lower, more massive grille. Here's an entirely new, entirely *exciting* treatment of "speedlined" rear quarters and back-swept fenders. Inside, there's loveliness and luxury that bespeaks the "master touch" in fabrics, in appointments, in sheer *quality*. And under the hood, there's a smooth, powerful, *improved* Monarch V-type, 8-cylinder engine! See the new 1951 Monarch at your dealer's now . . . Ride Like a King . . . and let your own discriminating judgment echo enthusiastically: "A masterpiece, yes . . . and by every measure!"

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